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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

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The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
25th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	......	.....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	.....
29th „	ARCADIA	6603	......	.....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	......	.....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	......	.....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	......	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	.....

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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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BIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	28th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	..	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
BIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	.	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
BIOJUN MARU	..	T. Irisawa	22nd July	5th Aug.,
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 27th Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 30th Jan.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 31st Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Jan., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

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24th January, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
AFRICA	4596	A. Bilaffer	1st Feb.	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb.	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March	1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOK	2391	M. Ticac	27th Jan. 1908
• † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
• † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
• † VORWAERTS	5090	B. Balnarz	24th Apr. 1908.
• † PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.,
Sassoon House, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Feb. 08.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	5124	29th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th „
CASTALIA	F. S Blight	6,300	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	19th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5,124	27th „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July „

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 6, Road Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles—ZAROCHA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

ALWAYS IN FRONT Liptons Tea

3 STANDARD BLENDS:—

Red Label	12 annas	per pound tin
Blue Label	1 Rupee	„ „ „
Yellow Label	1 Re. 2as.	„ „ „

These three teas stand unrivalled for quality. You will ensure value for your money by purchasing either of them. If your storeman is out of stock, do not be put off with something "Just as Good," there is no Tea "Just as Good" insist on Liptons only. The Bombay Office of Lipton supply all traders who wish to Stock.

LIPTON, LTD.,
33, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER.

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

JAMES AND CO.'S RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Colliers.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offcg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

JAMES AND CO.,
COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS, NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART.

HAPPY 1908.

A lovely selection of Brand New Goods for GENT'S Ties, Collars, Straw-hats, Braces, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs and A beautiful display of CHILDREN'S Frocks.

A grand display of Brand New Goods for LADIES. Expressly Ordered for this Season. PROVISION 15 per cent. cheaper than Market Rates. A visit means a lot of saving.

Our Prices defy Competition.

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government, Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld.".

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, North America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's chartered S.S. "ISTOK" from CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONTRACTORS are invited TO TENDER for the construction of the following Buildings, at Lucknow:—

1. MEDICAL COLLEGE........probable cost 7 lakhs
2. HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY „ „ 16 „
3. HOSTEL & QUARTERS .... „ „ 6 „

For particulars Apply to—

Captain S. D'A. CROOKSHANK, R. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Medical College Division,
Lucknow.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Registered in London 27th June, 1905).

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 25th of January to the 7th of February, 1908, both days inclusive, for preparation of warrants for DIVIDENDS payable to Shareholders Registered on the 25th January, 1908, for the half year ending 15th February, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1908.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 27th January, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1908.

THE INDIAN AGE.

THE NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL devoted to the Educational, Commercial and Social Interests of India.

Welcomed by the Indian press as occupying an unique position in Indian Journalism.

Special articles on "Industries for small Capitalists" "Dadabhai Naoroji," "Interviews with Commercial Indians in London", etc., etc. Illustrated throughout.

Published by
THE INDIAN TRADING Co.,
WINCHESTER HOUSE,
LONDON, E. C.

Subscriptions Rs. 5 per annum, post paid; Single Copies 8 annas. Remittances may be sent to The INDIAN SPECIE BANK, Bombay; or to Messrs THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta; or at any of Messrs. WHEELER and Co's Bookstalls; or direct to TH MANAGER, of The Indian Age, Winchester House, London, E. C.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS FOR ARTHOTHAYA PUNNIYAKALAM FEAST AT DANUSHKOTI IN THE ISLAND OF RAMESWARAM, ON 2ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

CHEAP 2nd and 3rd Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued at all Stations on the South Indian Railway, 75 miles and over distant from Rameswaram at single fare and one half for the double journey to Rameswaram for Passengers visiting Danushkoti in the Island of Rameswaram during the Arthothaya Punniyakalam Feast to be held on 2nd February, 1908.

The Return tickets at reduced fares will be issued from 20th January, 1908 to 1st February, 1908 (both days inclusive) and will be available for return journey up to and inclusive of 15th February, 1908.

If used for the Return Journey after the 15th February, 1908, the difference between the reduced and Ordinary Fares will be levied.

Reserved accommodation will not be provided for concession ticket holders.

THE STREE BODHE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS JUBILEE.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

SATURDAY, 1st February.—Entertainment to School-children at the Town Hall. (Invitations).
MONDAY, 3rd February.—Lecture by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman. (Public).
SUBJECT:—"Position of Woman in Civilized Society."
THURSDAY, 6th February.—Lecture by Samshul Ulma, Erwad J. J. Mody, B. A. (Public),
SUBJECT:—"Emancipation of Women."
MONDAY, 10th February.—Addresses by Ladies (Public).
Lady J. C. Jehangir.
Mrs. Ali Akbar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Mrs. Herlekar.
Miss Fyzee.
PRESIDENT.—Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.
THURSDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.—Social Gathering at the Town Hall,—9-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that with effect from the 1st February, 1908, the sender of a POSTAL ARTICLE intended for transmission by the Value-payable Post will no longer be required to fill in the forms which have now to be presented with each such article. On and after the date mentioned, the sender of a Value-payable article will merely have to fill in a prescribed form certifying that the article is being sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him and furnishing the following particulars:—

(1) A description of the article;
(2) the name and address of the addressee; and
(3) the amount for remittance to himself.

2. From the same date, the sender of every Value-payable article intended for transmission by Post will be required to write clearly on the face of the article itself:—

(i) In the upper left hand corner—the letters V. P., followed by an entry, *in figures and words*, of the amount for remittance to himself,

and

(ii) in the lower left hand corner—his own name and full address.

3. The new form of certificate will be procurable from the Post Office before the date on which these changes are brought into force. Bound copies of one hundred of these forms with counterfoils will also be available for sale to the public at Post Offices.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General
of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad Fo Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. NIGEL FAIRHOLT PATON, has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm, from 1st August, 1907.

W. AND A. GRAHAM & Co.

BOMBAY RACES.

12TH, 15TH, 17TH, 19TH, AND 22ND FEBRUARY, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that 3rd and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 28th January, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1908.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S. retd. is getting a little weary of contradicting false and malicious rumours circulated in various parts of India concerning himself, his work, and the Office which in his judgment has been the best for the majority of those who have consulted him. Every effort appears to be persistently made to deter officers from applying to Mr. Henderson for advice. It is not long since the rumour was circulated all over Upper India, and in Calcutta, that he had given up his work, the obvious inference being that it was more waste of time and trouble to write home to him for advice. Still more recently it was rumoured in Burma that Mr. Henderson was dead, a falsehood, the object of which is equally obvious. An Insurance agent,—whose identity is known to Mr. Henderson,—falsely stated recently to a gentleman whom he had presumed to accost on the road, in order to entrap him into his miserable Office, that Mr. Henderson had been attacked in the columns of the newspaper called "Truth" for recommending a certain Insurance Office, but unfortunately for the Insurance agent in question that gentleman knew Mr. Henderson's work well, and so was in a position to silence his calumniator. Another falsehood, also told by an Insurance agent, is that the Office which Mr. Henderson has in most cases recommended has been "let in badly in a £50,000 Policy, which no Office in London would "accept." That Office never retains a liability exceeding £15,000 on any one life, and does not even retain that liability under any participating Policy. The mortality experience of the Office in question is excellent, and will well bear comparison with that of any other Office in the United Kingdom.

2. In 1907 Mr. Henderson has again broken his previous record in the volume of his correspondence, in the number of his new cases, and in the number and aggregate amount of the Insurances effected through him. He has, moreover, secured permanent and efficient help in his business, which will be carried on uninterruptedly after his death. The conditions on which Mr. Henderson's advice can be obtained will be sent on application to any person who wants them. 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

NESTLE'S MILO LIMERICK COMPETITION.

LIST OF THE WINNERS OF THE WATCH PRIZES.

1. Mr. C. V. Dover, 6 Park Lane, Calcutta.
"Unequalled for children, its merits have spread."
2. Mr. Lewis H. Robin, c/o R. Norton & Co. Ambala Cant.
"On this food my two children are fed."
3. J. Baird Smith, 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.
"Of all foods it's a long way ahead."
4. Mr. M. Kees, 2 Grant's Buildings, Lower Colaba, Bombay.
"On it from three months I've been fed."
5. Mary Glazier, c/o Dr. Underwood, Florence House, Apollo Bunder, B'b.
"It has always stood me good stead."
6. Mr. I. C. Bose, 255 Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.
"On this young India should be fed."
7. Mr. E. G. Bert, P. O. Box 89, Calcutta.
"So use none other instead."
8. Miss Dorothy Ashley Emile, Hardoi, Oudh.
"On which it is good to be fed."
9. Margaret Helena Nelson, above Post Office, Mazagaon.
"For no other would do in its stead."
10. James O'Brien, Traffic Office, Gorakhpur, U. P.
"Infants and Invalids on it should be fed."
11. Mrs. J. C. H. Morley, 3 Landsdown Road, Balligunj.
"All athletes on it have been fed."
12. Geo. D'Bras, 45 Motilal Street, Calcutta.
"So on it let all Indians be fed."
13. R. E. Whittenbury, 82 South Road, Entally, Calcutta.
"The weak are made strong, when on it fed."
14. Alice Fido, 8 Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, Bombay.
"And with it the world should be fed."
15. W. B. Carr, 46 Wellesley Street, Calcutta.
"So take it and be not misled."
16. S. Needham, Jamurki P. O. Dist. Mymensingh. "... to the dead."
17. A. R. Tucker, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Govt. Palace, West.
"It's brain muscle and bone united."
18. Miss. M. Mumford, Canning Town, 24 Pergannahs.
"By other brands don't be misled."
19. G. B. Edwin, c/o H. Farmer Mall Cawnpore.
"Makes strong bones, sound flesh and checks rosy red."
20. Mrs. A. Holgreutte 8'a Church Road, Howrah.
"Of its merits the wide world has read."
21. Mrs. Jones, 7 May Road, Hastings.
"And no other will do in its stead."
22. Mrs. John Cope, Empress Mill, De Lesle Rd., Jacob Circle Bombay.
"For it keeps one well nourished and fed."
23. E. B. Owen, Calcutta, Gate Fort William.
"Its fame O'er the wide world has spread."
24. Mrs. C. Hutchison, 6 King's Road, Howrah.
"Tis a Saviour to Invalids and Infants hand-fed."
25. Dr. Emma Underwood, Khatau Mansions No. 1. Wellington Lines, Bombay.
"For all other foods it has led."
26. O. Sutton, G. I. P. Ry., Muttra Junction.
"And should reign in every homestead."
27. Mrs. W. J. Bryning, 11 Kyd Street, Calcutta.
"Its fame the world over has spread."
28. R. M. Chatterji, 9 Roy Bagan Street, Calcutta."
"So refuse all other use Milo instead."
29. I. C. C. Wood, care of Traffic Manager, B.B.C.I. Ry., Bombay.
"So buy some, get strong and well fed."
30. Sergt. A. Jacks, Supply and Transport Corps, Divisional Store Dept., Lucknow.
"So why not on this let baby be fed?"
31. Miss Victoria de Vine, c/o Dr. W. Jeddo, Grant Rd., Bombay.
"Be wise and take no other instead."
32. R Lazar, c/o Asst Traffic Manager, E.I.Ry, Allahabad.
"And that's the only food on which I've been fed."
33. Yeshavant, c/o Prof M. K. Dandekar, 303, Bow Bazaar, Calcutta.
"For health and strength. It is on the mart ahead."
34. Mrs Hamilton, B. N. Ry, Kharagpore.
"Paramount for Infants to be fed."
35. Mrs O. M. P. Clyno, 26 Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, Bombay.
"And on no other should mankind be fed."
36. Mr. Robt. Macnaughton. Easdon's B'ldgs Jacob's Circle, Bombay.
"I'll therefore have no other instead."
37. Mrs. C. Bruse, Hathgore, Darranf, Assam.
"I'd left Hathis, if with more I'd been fed."
38. S. Gholam Ali, 50 McLeod Street, Calcutta.
"Which makes babies as heavy as lead"
39. Chandi Charan Mukerji, 6 Sikdarpara Rd. Kalighat, Calcutta.
"A truly healthful food—the most nutritious of bread."
40. L. M. Hunt, No. 11 Bungalow, Dacca E. B. S. Ry.
"For proof just look at our Ted."
41. J. S. Farrell, Chief Engineer's Department, Calcutta Corporation.
"One's more ox-on'd when Milo'd instead.
42. Mrs. Claudine Sharples, c/o Dr. R. Sharpless Campbell Hospital, Seal.
"So by other "Ads" don't be misled."
43. C. E. Green c/o H. E. Deddo, Grant Road. Bombay.
"Such praise of no other food I've read."
44. F. N. Poghdiwala, Bazaar Gate, Bombay.
"It makes infants as heavy as lead."
45. W. Morgan. 13 Traffic Quarters, Narculdanga, Calcutta.
"So give it to babies without dread."
46. W. J. White, Asst. Station Master, E. B. S. Ry, Sealdah.
"And Unequalled for Infants and Invalids hand-fed.
47. B. Hendry, 34 Dhurrumtolla.
"To restore strength though almost dead."
48. D. V. Desai, c/o A. H. Weeler & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.
"Else such a feat would feel one dead."
49. D. O. Sullivan, 25 Free School-street, Calcutta.
"Nothing else can be used in its stead."
50. Miss I. Serras, 5 Royd-street, Calcutta.
"So strengthening and easily digested."
51. Miss Emily Judge, 72-4 Corporation Street, Calcutta.
"And a man like me can't be misled."
52. Mrs. Young, Azamgarh, U. P.
"Babies thrive on it, sick folks leave their bed."
53. Miss Hazel Gasper. 57 Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.
"Drop Sandow, take Milo instead."
54. Dr. P. E. Fonseca, Eussup Building, No. 2 Kalbadevi, Bombay.
"With which Infants and Invalids must be fed."
55. W. H. Steel, 28 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
"Buy Milo take naught instead."
56. G. Elder Brown, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
"On which all infants should be fed."
57. H. O. Agacy 9 Royal Street, Calcutta.
"And it bears a reputation widespread."

"Each one of the above competitors is the winner of a watch. The judges have tried their best to award 100 prizes as advertized but they regret very much that they found it impossible to choose any further lines as none of the others were in any way deserving."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



SPORT AND TRAVEL.

	Rs.	as.
In the Footsteps of Marco Polo. By Major Clarence Dalrymple Bruce. In this account of his journey from Simla to Pekin Major Bruce, a great traveller, relates a delightful narrative of his interesting and valuable experiences. The volume is full of illustrations reproduced from the Author's photographs, and has a specially prepared map	18	0
The South-Bound Car. By Owen Llewellyn and L. Raven-Hill. With 85 Illustrations. A vivacious narrative of the events of a tour by motor in Spain. Mr. Raven-Hill's sketches fully illustrate the incidents, humorous and otherwise...	3	0
The Marches of Hindustan. By David Fraser. 150 Illustrations, Sketches, and Maps. Mr. David Fraser is well known as the Author of "A Modern Campaign." His "Marches of Hindustan" announced above for immediate publication, is the record of a journey he has just returned from in Thibet, Trans-Himalayan India, Chinese Turkistan, Russian Turkistan, and Persia	18	6
A Woman's Trek from the Cape to Cairo. By Mary Hall. With 64 Illustrations and two Maps	9	0
Across Widest Africa. By A. Henry Savage Landor. Being an account of the Author's recent Journey from the Red Sea to Timbucktoo, and is the most condensed and complete account of all the least known zone of Africa ... Illustrated with about 160 Reproductions of photos taken by the Author. In 2 vols., royal 8vo, cloth, gilt top.	36	12
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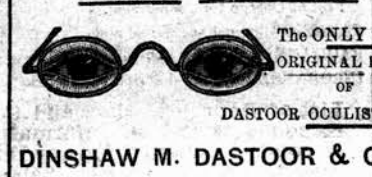
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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 24.

The disturbance in Kashmir which had a ain given nearly general precipitation in the extreme north of India is disappearing.

The shallow area of low pressure which existed over Sind during the past few days has moved eastward and is giving moderate to heavy cloud in Rajputana, while the light cloud which had spread over the greater part of the United Provinces and Central India is not at present likely to exercise any appreciable influence on the weather.

In Burma the skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average and the temperatnre is normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa the skies are almost clear. Humidity has decreased in Chota Nagpur and Bihar and is nearly normal throughout the Division, while the temperature has risen and is now normal except in Bihar where it is still in defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces very light cloud has spread over the greater part of the Division, but the skies are still clear in the southern and eastern districts. The air is generally drier than usual in the Central Provinces and to the west of Central India and damper elsewhere, while the temperature has risen rapidly in the United Provinces and is now normal nearly everywhere.

In the north-west of India, owing to the disturbance in Kashmir, there has been nearly general precipitation in the extreme north. Sonemarg records 2 inches, Minimarg ¾ and Murree Cherat and Peshawar ¼ inch. The skies have partially cleared in Baluchistan (extreme north) and are clear in Kathiawar, but elsewhere they are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess and the temperature has fallen and is normal in Baluchistan, but in the rest of the north-west of India it continues in excess.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear, the moisture in the air either equal to or below the average and the temperature approximately normal.

Forecast.—Precipitation will probably diminish in the extreme north and be confined to a few falls in Kashmir.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 24th January was 30·009. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 7ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Rain in light showers has fallan only at Rawalpindi. Skies are clear or only moderately clouded and humidity has been in defect of normal at Delhi and Ambala and generally in excess in most other places. Winds are northerly at Lahore while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally elsewhere. Weather both during day and night had been cooler than usual at Delhi but elsewhere it was from 2° to 13° hotter.

United Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Agra and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air has become considerably drier at Mainpuri and more or less damp at the remaining stations. Calms and north-easterly winds prvail generally. Weather both during the day and night time had been cooler than usual throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is heavily overcast in Sind and Ajmer and lightly or moderately clouded at Jaipur and Kotah. The air is damper than usual throughout these districts. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures have been higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is heavily overcast at Indore while it is clear or lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is moderately or considerably damper than usual at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Deesa and mose or less dry at the remaining stations. The direction of air movement is westerly at Bhavnagar Para, north-westerly at Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat and Bhuj and easterly or north-easterly at Rajkot and Veraval. Calm was recorded at Dwarka and Indore. Weather both during the day and night time had been hotter than usual throughout these districts.

Central Provinces.—The sky is heavily overcast at Hoshangabad, lightly or moderately clouded at Sangor, Jubbulpore and Khandwa and cloudless at the remaining stations. The moisture in the air is equal to average at Jubbulpore and more or less in defect in other places. Winds are southerly at Jubbulpore while calms and easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Day temperature had been fairly normal at Jubbulpore, Chanda and Raipur and from 2° to 4° hotter elsewhere. During night weather was 5° to 6° cooler than usual in Central India West.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average at Bombay and in slight to moderate excess elsewhere. Calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevail generally. Day temperature varied but slightly from normal while during night temperature was nearly equal to normal at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao and 4° cooler at Karwar.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the amount of moisture in the air has been normal at Poona, in slight excess at Belgaum and in slight to considerable defect elsewhere. Calms and south-easterly winds prevail generally. Maximum temperature had been 4° hotter than usual at Malegaon and the minimum 5° cooler at Bijapur and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Weather in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana appears to be in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 10TH JANUARY

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Commander W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 10th January, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bayley, Mrs	Montefiore, Lt C E
Campbell, Mr H	Moore, Miss E W
Francis, Miss A	Pollard, Miss C
Gowtrey, Miss E	Richards, Mr W H
Harford, Col H C	Sweteuham, Miss
Hierseander, Mr E W	Townsund, Mr F D
Hayle, Mr B C	Ungate, Mr J C
Jose, Miss	Wilson, Mr J
Miller, Mr G R	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Burns, Mrs	Moffey, Mrs
Cheesey, Mr J G	Murray, Mr W M
Cooke, Miss A B	Martin, Mr R H
Digby, Mr H M	McGarry, Mr E
Dobbie, Mr J	Nevill, Mr N E
Edmondson, Mr R I	Oneill, Capt P L
Glasgow, Kt M R	Robertson, Mr J
Houston, Capt A M	Scott, Mr R C
Harris, Mr	Stocken, Mr E
Jost, Mr C M	Sheepsbanks Miss E
Knocker, Capt A G	Summers, Mr R D
Lewis, Mr A F	Tichborne, Sir H
Luker, Mr Tour	Vijayaker, Dr
Murray, Major C F F	Walter, Capt Mrs A E Infit
Moffey, Mr L	Weare, Mr R P

FROM BRINDISI.

Bamber, Lt Col C J	Osborne, Major P B
Cameron, Mr W H	Tickell, Mr J R
HindMarsh, J A	

FOR KARACHI.

Pennington, Miss	Brown Mr C H.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VELVET SKIRTS WITH CLOTH COATS.

Velvet coats and cloth skirts have won their meed of appreciation from fashion for so long that it is hardly to be wondered at that the couturieres and tailors have set to work to reconstruct their programmes, with the result that the little cloth coat is being allied to the velvet skirt instead of vice versa. The effect of this is so unusual as to require a definite adjustment of most people's ideas before they can accept it, but it is promised a decided vogue as the season advances. Naturally enough, the jupe is of almost classical severity, falling in deep soft folds from a species of corselet, the only adornment being a band of cloth to match the skirt, which is elaborately embroidered. The little coat, however, makes up for all the simplicity of the skirt, being fashioned something in the style of a bolero and carried out either in a soft pastel tone or a vivid shade, while it is embroidered or soutache all over, a little gilet of the most elaborate design giving the finishing touch. A striking effect was gained in the case of an afternoon costume, the skirt of which was of black velvet entirely unrelieved, to which was allied a smart little jacket of tangerine cloth worked over in black chenille and silky soutache in the form of large Chinese roses, while a little gilet of striped tangerine and white brocade bound with tarnished gold braid completed a somewhat voyant scheme.

THE POPULAR "SMOKING" COAT.

In some cases the coat suggests a fainter echo of the skirt, very dark green, the colour of a fir tree as seen against a twilight sky, being chosen for the jupe, while a much paler tone bordering on almond, lettuce, or flageolet, is called into requisition for the coat, which is stiffened with embroideries in tarnished silver and black floss silk. A piping of fur so narrow as almost to suggest a fine braiding is the latest idea conceived by La Mode for trimming the little square sac coats reaching to the hips, which are allied to cloth coats finished with a heavy band of fur. Dark fur is always used in combination with pale pastel blues, Marie Louise mauve, and the popular light brown known as "pain brule," the little coat fitting closely round the throat and fastening to one side with two huge fur buttons as large a full-blown dahlias, while a circular piece is scooped right out of the front, between the throat and the fastenings, to allow of the creamy folds of the lace jabot being pulled through the aperture. No style of coat can, however, lay claim to one-half the popularity of the little "smoking," as it is termed in Paris, but which is really carried out in imitation of a man's dinner jacket. These appear on all occasions, being invariably accompanied by a short braided skirt of the trotteur description.

SASHES AND BLOUSE.

Soft sashes of woven silk, no less than eighteen or twenty inches wide, are worn with the afternoon gowns, being draped round the hips instead of the waist, and falling in long ends at the back to the hem of the skirt. The arrangement of these sashes in front, as well as the fact that they are fringed all the way round, instead of only at each end, gives almost the effect of the draped skirt of the latter end of the eighties, which was arranged in sash form, with a deep kilt underneath. This is another sign, which seems to point to the revival of the styles of that period, to which the couturieres of the moment appear to be devoting not a little attention. No sign, even amounting to the slightest inclination, has been given that the popularity of our old friend the blouse is on the wane. One might as well hint with the same amount of likelihood that bread will cease to be regarded as our staple food, or that the elephant will be welcomed at our domestic hearths in place of the "harmless and necessary cat," but in spite of its unassailable position one slight change with regard to the blouse is at least making itself felt. This is represented by the fact that particoloured alliances are no longer permissible. To wear a blue blouse with a black skirt or a pink shirt with a grey frock—to quote two examples out of many—has become an almost unpardonable offence against the canons of good taste, and putting aside the consideration that there was more than a grain of comfort to the possessor of a fairly empty purse in the realisation that a new blouse might play so many different parts, few people will regret that the pleated scheme is about to be tabooed. Coloured blouses must invariably match a coloured gown to the fraction of a semi-tone, and the result is undoubtedly great gain to the short and stout woman, who unconsciously made all defects of figure glaringly evident by the process of dividing herself into two portions—so to speak. White blouses are, however, a very important item of attire, and are worn even with dark skirts and tailor-mades. The tucked tulle yoke represents an absolutely indispensable part of each of these, while the unvarying principle of applying a yoke of this description to blouses of lace, ninon, silk, satin, velvet, or cloth, represents a veritable "idee fixe" on the part of Dame Fashion, which is quite in opposition to her usual fickleness. The fact, too, that the wearer of such a blouse openly courts all manner of ills consequent upon exposure to the raw air of our English climate by donning an open fur coat for outdoor wear, seems in no way to deter the majority of women from such an expedient.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JANUARY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major P Carr White, I M S, B	Major W C Anderson, 1 P W O G R
Capt A M Flaming, I M S, B	Major H C Ducat, 2-6 G R
Mr A B Kettlewell, B Cov	Major D H Greaves, I M S
Mr W J Reid, B Cov	Major W Keyworth, 74 Punj
Mr S Babington, B	Major T O A Langston, I M S
Mr H R Warnor, B	Major O C Argles, 17 Inf
Mr W C W Muller, B	Major F Josien, I C V D
Mr F E Dempster, C I E, B	Capt C E D Davidson Houston, 55 R
Mr H Williamson, B	Capt B Hay, Q O Corps of Guides
Capt L T R Hutchinson, I M S, Bo	Capt W St C Muscroft, S and T Corps
Mr H W J Bagnell, Bo Cov	Lieut H Stoddart, 11 Raj
Lieut-Col C R Keate, 90 Punj	Lieut B Duff, 1-1 G R
Lieut-Col E E Couper, 1-9 G R	
Lieut-Col K Chesney, 18 Lrs	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

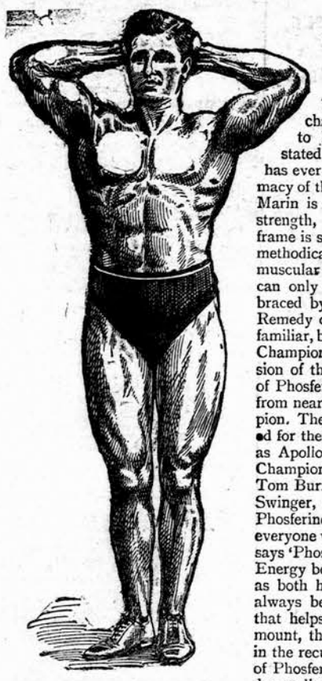
Capt A E Walter, I M S, B, study leave from 22-9-07 to 30-11-07	Lieut-Col W W White, IMS, 6 mo
Mr A E Nelson, B Cov, 2 mo M C	Lieut-Col C Davidson, 52 Sikhs, 1 day
Mr H B St Leger, B, furl to 28-2-08	Major F R Ozzard, I M S, 6 mo
Mr T A Hindmarsh, B, 1 day's furl	Major A J Vanrenen, S Cav, 6 mo M C
Mr H W Orange, C I E, B, furl, from 1-1-08 to 7-1-08 and from 7-3-08 to 31-3-08	Major R M Betham, 102 Gren, to 10-4-08
Mr T H Wall, B, 1 mo M C	Capt R E Carr-Hall, I A, 6 mo M C
Mr E W P Walsh, M, 3 mo M C	Lieut W W Marshall, 63 P L I, 3 mo M C
Mr W L Strange, Bo, 14 days' furl	Lieut R T Arundell, 2nd Q O Raj, 6 mo M C
	Lieut L M Kent, R E, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J W Hose, B Cov	Major C F Dobbie, 9 Inf
Mr H W Orange, CIE, B	Capt M H Anderson, 33 Cav
Mr R W Fyne, B	Capt A C Gabbett, 87 Punj
Mr D N Mallik, B	Capt W J Preston, 97 Deccan I
Mr H B St Leger, B	Lieut C H L Whitehead, 56 R
Mr T H Wall, B	Lieut A C Gunter, R A
Mr H W Smith, B	Lieut C L Whitaker, 18 Inf
Mr W G W Souttar, M	Lieut D M Patrickson, 86 Inf
Lieut-Col H W Stevenson, I M S, Bo	Lieut J A Bean, 101 Gren
Lieut-Col J A Wyllie, Bo	Lieut E C Lentaigne, 2-4 G R
Mr A M Macmillan, Bo Cov	Assist Engineer W A Williams, R I M
Mr W L Strange, Bo	
Mr R L Sinclair, Bo	
Col F C Colombo, 2-6 G R	
Col F P Hutchinson, I A	
Major C G Oldfield, R A	

The Ladies' Guild of Francis St. Alban, having disposed of the "supposed authorship of Shakespeare by Shakspur," are now wondering who Francis St. Alban (called 'Bacon') (the writer of the plays) was. "Was Francis St. Alban," it is asked in the ninth report of the guild, "really Bacon, Becon, or Beacon? Whose son was he?" Mrs. Pott, we are told, declared in a lecture that Francis "did not trully die in 1626; he only died to the world;" he really died in 1668, at the age of 106. The report complains of the difficulty of getting at facts about Francis St. Alban. His life and personality, aims or achievements, last illness, death, funeral, and place of burial—"when we come to the point as to documentary proof of statements made, they are either cannily hidden away or to be found only by inquirers into the life and doings of somebody else—not Bacon.

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Stamina and Muscle—

The formidable young wrestling champion who has issued a challenge to Hackenschmidt, is authoritatively stated to be the most dangerous rival who has ever come forward to dispute the supremacy of the redoubtable Russian. Constant le Marin is the very personification of health, strength, and energy, and his magnificent frame is splendid evidence of the careful and methodical way he fosters his wonderful muscular development, which, he says, he can only keep perfectly vigorous and well braced by the aid of Phosferine. As 'The Remedy of Kings' Phosferine is universally familiar, but it is now equally 'The Remedy of Champions,' for Le Marin's striking admission of the remarkable energising properties of Phosferine is supported by similar tributes from nearly every well known Athletic Champion. The unstinted praise of men so renowned for their glorious strength and endurance as Apollo, the Ideal Athlete, Gunner Moir, Champion Heavy-weight Boxer of England, Tom Burrows, The World's Champion Club Swinger, &c., is a positive assurance that Phosferine will be immensely beneficial to everyone who seeks its aid. Constant le Marin says 'Phosferine gives Stamina and Muscular Energy both before and after a contest,' and as both he and other famous athletes must always be *sure* of things, and omit nothing that helps in the struggle to become paramount, the complete confidence they express in the recuperative and sustaining properties of Phosferine, should convince even the most desponding weaklings that bad health and nervous exhaustion can certainly be permanently cured by a course of the famous tonic.

What the Champion advises.

CONSTANT LE MARIN, Champion of the World, writes:—"I consider Phosferine a great factor in the formation and increase of Stamina and the maintenance of that standard of Physique which is so necessary to uphold great muscular activity. The tonic tones up the system and promotes that strong, vigorous action of the heart without which a perfect wrestler can never hope to achieve the proud distinction of Champion. I most heartily recommend it to my fellow countrymen and my great English adversaries so that we may meet on perfectly equal terms and profit by its invigorating influence. As a recuperative and sustaining tonic both before and after a contest, I find Phosferine *par excellence*, and I am confident that it is the very best aid in keeping one in battle trim."—July 25, 1907.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

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Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

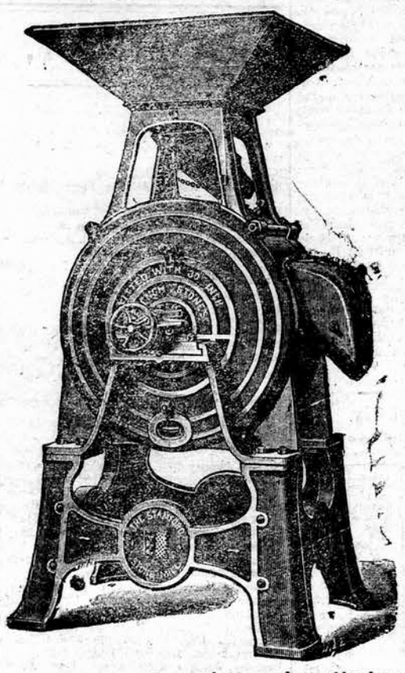
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	66 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
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for all kinds of Musical Instruments, the best grades and lowest prices.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 23.] [BOMBAY, *January* 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85 1/8	1/2	
3 do. Rentes	95 3/4	un chgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	100 3/8	7/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities	63 9/16	un chgd	
*Bar Silver in London	25 11/16	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 7/8	1/8	
Do. in New York	55 3/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1/2	2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49 3/4	un chgd	
Do. do. do. New York	4 87	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p. c.	since	to-day
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 5/8		1/4
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/2		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8		1/2
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8		1/2
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 1/8		3/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3		3/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £225,000 for South Africa.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 25/32
Transfers on Bombay...Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
French Bank rate of discount is 3 per cent.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,300,000	Inc.	£1,500,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,800,000	„	£2,300,000
Other Deposits	...£43,300,000	Dec.	£1,200,000
Government Securities	Mutilated		......
Other Securities	... Mutilated		......
Notes and Gold	...£27,500,000	Inc.	£1,600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Steady.
Manchester	... Firm.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 „
Imports	... 41,000 „
Mid-Americans ...	... 6·53 +02
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	... 9 5/8 —1/16

Future Delivery prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.
6·08	6·08	6·09	6·08	6·07
+01	+01	+01	+01	unchgd.
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	
6·06	6·01	5·90	5·74	
+01	+01	+01	unchgd.	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports...	... 50,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	... 48,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	... 20,000 „
Do. to Continent ...	... 26,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·70—20

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·20—17
Do Do May 11·29—19
} Advanced early owing to bullish ginners' figures and declined later through bear bulls un'oading.

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—12 1/4 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 11·52—15
Do do May 11·51—15
Closing tone of futures—Easy.

GINNERS' REPORT.

Washington, Jan. 23.

The U. S. Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned from the present season's crop up to 16th instant as 10,338,000 commercial bales.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi, C. I. F.—39½ June July—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85o/o ex-ship Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore 52 3/4 Apl.-May.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/2 Jany.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3 1 3/4 Sellers.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin sales closed to-day.—Total sold 873,000.
There was a fair demand. Prime qualities were dull and prices par to 1-2 lower.
Common qualities were 1d. to 2½. lower.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullions	Rs. 76,800	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
9 Boxes Gold Bullions Sovereigns	6,14,400 7,500	do	do	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,55,600	do	do	Yokohama Bank
16 Bars Silver ...	19,300	Karachi	Lhasa	H Tarachand
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Oriental	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [24TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Yesterday the Bank of England rate was reduced to 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand Bank bills, but occasionally 1-32 better could be done. The enquiry for remittance was very limited, but on the other hand credits have been very scarce, and although several Banks were willing to buy at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight, very little business resulted. Far Eastern rates are steadier following firmer silver advices.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	138 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	188

Government Paper.

The Market opened steady at 96 for ready and 96 1-16 for the settlement. There was not much business passing early in the day, but later in the afternoon there were a few buyers and the market closed firm at opening quotations. Calcutta market is advised steady at 95 13-16 ready and 96 3-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·0
1st Settlement...	„ 96·1

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Thursday advanced ⅛ to 25 11/16 ready and 25⅞ for delivery forward in two months. New York closed ¼ higher at 55¾. Locally the market ruled steady, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	66	4	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits	16,83,000	......
Other Deposits	......	20,39,000
Sundries	......	1,29,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	1,03,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	2,07 000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	23,38,000	......
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	15,33,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	9,82,000
Bullion	......	32,000
Balance with other Banks...	1,48,000	......
Sundries	......	29,000
Cash............	......	34,59,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 75 lakhs was offered, of which amount 51·80 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29/32d. and 23·20 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 3 15-16d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 60 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is 70 lakhs.

The Mail of the 10th January brings £210,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	Rs. 19,30,000
Bombay	„ 3,00,000
Madras	„ 11,30,000
Total...Rs	33,60,000

The mail of the 17th January brings £50,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 12,80,000
Bombay	„ 12,00,000
Madras	„ 1,90,000
Total...Rs.	26,70,000

The mail of the 24th January brings £30,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 33,20,000
Bombay	„ 11,40,000
Madras	„ 7,20,000
Total...Rs.	51,80,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish ...	11,250	96,344	140,012
Central India	4,114	9,229	15,832
Barsee and Nuggur ...	6,190	34,294	51,134
Berars... ...	22,719	171,885	193,702
Central Provinces ...	14,186	125,403	120,922
Total Oomras...	58,459	437,155	527,602
Dhollera	4,158	27,919	44,601
Broach	1,333	1,976	1,615
Compta and Dharwar.	952	24,120	12,093
Westerns	5	1,415	15,603
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	17,144	225,451	292,404
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,829	8,296	14,146
Sind	3,281	13,533	8,849
Persian	39	326	844
American	1,832	10,564	8,667
Egyptian	481	1,927	413
Other Sorts	...	137	225
Total...	89,523	755,849	917,065

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	89,523	92,613	—3,090
Receipts from 1st Oct to 23rd January 1908.	755,849	917,605	—161,216
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	6,826	26,863	—20,037
China ... ... / Japan ... ... / Coast Ports ...	45,837	25,101	+20,736
Total ...	52,663	51,964	+ 699
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 23rd Jan. 08	...	...	...
Europe	176,702	298,010	—121,308
China	5,216	7,090	—1,874
Japan	140,531	165,422	—24,891
Coast Ports ...	9,639	17,333	—7,694
Total ...	332,088	487,855	—155,767
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	15,709	24,527	—8,818
China / Japan / Coast Ports ...	8,165	8,894	—729

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907—4,678 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 30th Sept 1907—30,551 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	390,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 23rd January 08.	755,849	„
	1,145,849	„
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 23rd January 1908...	332,088	„
	813,761	„
Afloat	23,874	„
	789,887	„
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	355,000	„
Stock in all hands on 24th Jan. 1908...	434,887	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets have fluctuated almost daily during the past week. As we anticipated there has been a pause in the upward movement in America, and prices are easier, though Liverpool has kept steady. There is so far no definite information regarding the strike in Lancashire, but negotiations are in progress and it is generally believed that a settlement will shortly be arrived at.

The ninth Ginners' Report came to hand this morning and compares as follows with the previous two years :—

		Bales.	Crop.
Ginned up to 16th Jan. 1908 ...		10,338,000	?
„ „ „	1907 ...	12,168,000	13,511,000
„ „ „	1906 ...	9,990,000	11,346,000

The report has been taken as "bullish" but the New York market declined, nevertheless. We, however, anticipate a reaction later on, and look for higher prices. The figures received to-day appear to indicate a crop of 11,500,000 to 11,600,000 bales.

The Bank of England rate is down to 4 per cent. and the Bank of France rate to 3 per cent. The financial situation in America has improved considerably.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	6·41	6·53	+·12
Futures, Jan.-Feb.	5·99	6·08	+·09
Do. May.-June.	6·00	6·07	+·07
NEW YORK—			
Spot	11·90	11·70	—·20
Futures, March.........	11·59	11·20	—·39
Do. May	11·63	11·29	—·34
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	11 15/16...	12 1/4	+5/16
Futures, March	11·71	11·52	—·19
Do. May	11·71	11·51	—·20

On the whole our market has been steady during the past week with only slight fluctuations. A considerable business has been done in settlements for this month and March, and a fair business has been put through in ready cotton, chiefly by shippers. Fine Khangaum Akola and fully good Bengals for this month's delivery have kept very steady, and as delivery orders against the latter are very scarce it is possible the settlement rate to-morrow may be rather stiffer.

There is little or no enquiry from the Continent for East Indians, as spinners do not seem to require this growth at present.

Receipts for the week have been fairly large, but the total to date fall short of last year's by 162,000 bales.

Our market closes steady as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	276	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	263	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	233	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	227	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	223	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	223	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	208	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	200/1	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	204	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	197	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	193	„
Good Westerns ...	241	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	255	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Quiet
Estimated Sales	9,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
6·03	6·03	6·03	6·03	6·02
—05	—05	—05	—05	—05
J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	
6·00	5·96	5·85	5·69	
—06	—05	—05	—05	

FREIGHTS.

The market is unchanged though rates are somewhat lower. For London a line was booked at 9s. 6d. January shipment. For Hull 9s. has been done for January, and also a line of 2,000 tons for February at the same rate. Business has been done for Hamburg, February, at 9s 6d., and for Havre and Marseilles at 10s. 9d. and 9s. respectively.

For forward there is little doing and rates are unchanged. The following are ready rates :—

Antwerp ...	10s.	Cotton	11s.
Dunkirk ...	11s 6d.	„	12s.
Hamburg ...	10s.	„	11s.
Hull	10s.		
Genoa ...	11s. 6d.	Cotton	13s. 6d.
London ...	11s.	„	12s.

For February 10s. to 11s. is quoted and for March June 11s. to 12s.

toThe "Austrian Lloyds" rates are 15s. 6d. Seeds, s. Cotton.

The "Rubattino" is full for February and March and April-May is quoted 14s.

The Market closes quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	38,261	cwts
Linseed	1,357	„
Rapeseed	532	„
Gingellyseed	14,163	„
Poppyseed	421	„
Groundnuts	5,969	„
Castorseed	17,753	„
Rice	131,473	„
Myrabollans	60,708	„
Cottonseed	66,379	„
Mowraseed	1,721	„
Gram	6,648	„
Joowar	26,087	„
Maize	1,582	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—Prices have advanced about 2 annas per cwt. during the week and the market has ruled firmer with more demand. At the close prices are steady as under with business doing :—

Ready	Rs.	8	0	0	B. T.
Apl.-May	„	8	9	6	R. T.

RAPESEED.—The market has been steadier and prices are higher. There is a better enquiry from Home and rates show a tendency to advance further.

Brown Cawnpore, April-May	„	9	7	0	R. T.
Yellow Gujarat ...	„	9	14	0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED.—At the beginning of the week the market was quiet with little doing, but there has since been an improvement in the demand and rates are steadier. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	59	8	0
„ „ 75 p.c.	„	58	8	0
White Howree	„	58	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	„	62	0	0

POPPYSEED.—The market has ruled steadier with business doing at Rs. 10-15-0 to Rs. 11-9-0, April-May, R. T.

CASTORSEED has been steady throughout the week at Rs. 34 for ready and Rs. 35 April-May.

COTTONSEED.—The market has been firmer and business has been done up to Rs. 25-4-0, at which price we close.

MOWRASEED has been steadier at Rs. 5-6-0 with a fair business doing.

GROUNDNUTS.—Little demand. Prices are easier We quote :—

Rs. 43 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

WHEAT.—The market has kept fairly steady during the week, but at the close there is an easier tendency and we quote :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 1 3 R.T.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—Market.—There is as yet no improvement in demand, though there is a slightly better feeling generally. Prices are well maintained owing to the firmness of Home markets.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—Market continues dull and we have nothing particular to report.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—There is very little going on. Stocks are beginning to accumulate and clearances are very poor. The Home market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues dull owing to the absence of demand from up-country. Home prices are firm.

DHOOTIES.—The market remains unchanged. The Home market is firm and the tendency against buyers.

METALS.

COPPER has kept steady during the week at Home, and there is not much change in prices. The market here is also steady and there is a fair demand and arrivals go into consumption without much delay.

YELLOW METAL has also kept steady and there is a fair demand for this metal also.

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah oil, bulk	... Rs. 2 14 0	per unit.
„ Tins	... Rs. 3 8 0	per pair.
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...	... Rs. 3 6 0	per unit.
„ Tins „ ...	... Rs. 4 0 0	per pair.
Roumanian oil, Bulk... ...	... Rs. 3 4 0	per unit.
Do. tins	... Rs. 3 14 0	per pair.
Anchor, cases	... Rs. 4 8 0	per case.

SHARES.

The Market is steady and a general improvement in the prices of Mill shares has been seen during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have declined from Rs. 1,340 to Rs. 1,332½ X. D. Bank of Indias, after touching Rs. 57, have improved to Rs. 59½ and Indian Specie Bank shares, after touching Rs. 50, closed at Rs. 52. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are steady at Rs. 470. Central Indias have advanced to Rs. 1,935. Connaughts are steady at Rs. 330. Colaba Land have improved to Rs 1,035. Currimbhais have advanced to Rs 1,095 and Crescents in the early part of the week were placed at Rs. 95, but later on improved to Rs. 102½. Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 397½. Jamsheds have changed hands at Rs. 195. Kohinoors have gradually advanced to Rs. 755. Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 70. Manekji Petits jumped to Rs. 3,250 for February delivery and closed at Rs. 3,240. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 2,860. Sassoon S. and W. Company's shares are steady at Rs. 930. Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,180 and Swadeshis to Rs. 1,445. Century's are in demand at Rs. 1,850. New City of Bombay Mill shares are steady at Rs. 640. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock, Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 316. Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 128. Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 9,800 and quarter shares at Rs. 2,480. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company's shares are unchanged at Rs. 160. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs. 427½. Treachers are steady at Rs. 625. Shivrajpurs have improved to Rs. 45 and Bamankuas to Rs. 3 premium per share. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 250 and preference shares at Rs. 265. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 158 and preference shares closed steady at Rs. 150. Press shares are quiet—New Berars at Rs. 480, Indian Cotton at Rs. 127½ and Mofussils at Rs. 580. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley shares are quiet at Rs. 430. Ahmedabad-Prantej have declined to Rs. 557½. Amritsar Pattis are unchanged at Rs. 108. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th Jan on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	....	41
For previous 1 week of half-year.	280	200	10	490
Total for 2 weeks ..	780	400	20	1,200
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	279	365	5	649
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	21	....	37
Total to corresponding date do. ...	479	525	9	1,113

Increase for the week .... Rs. 61
Do. to date......... „ 87

SAFES,
RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
have stood the horrid tests of recent
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHAVASSE—Jan. 4, at Whitfield Court, Waterford, the wife of Major Henry Chavasse, of a son.

COFFIN—Dec 30, at East End Manor Farm, Durrington, Salisbury, the wife of Major Clifford Coffin, R. E, of a son.

HICKIE—Jan. 3, at Roberts Heights, Transvaal, the wife of Capt. C. J. Hickie, Yorkshire Light Inf, of a son.

JOHNSTON—Jan. 7, at 66 Eccleston Square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Johnston, D. S. O. (of Upton, Pontefact), of a son.

MacEWEN—Jan. 4, at 1 Barkstone Gardens, S. W., the wife of N. D. K. MacEwen, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a son.

BLAIR—Dec. 31, at 28 Longridge Road, Earl's Court, S. W., the wife of Duncan J. Blair, 17th Inf. the Loyal Regt. Indian Army of a daughter.

IVIMY—Jan. 2, at 40 Elm Park Gardens, S. W., the wife of John Edward Ivimy, of a daughter.

OAKES Jan. 3, at Hayne, Plymtree, Devon, the wife of Capt. M. P. R. Oakes, late 5th Lancers, of a daughter.

RADNOR—Jan. 2, at Longford Castle, Salisbury, the Countess of Radnor, of a daughter.

STUART WORTLEY—Dec. 23, at 135 East Sixty-first Street, New York the Hon. Mrs. Ralph G. M. Stuart Wortley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEST—WOOD—Jan. 2, at Holy Trinity, Upper Chelsea, Lieut. Matthew Robert Best, R. N., son of the late Lord Wynford, to Annis Elizabeth, daughter of C. F. Wood.

BRADFORD—HARDY—Jan. 1, at West Clandon, Edward Austen Captain King's Royal Rifles, son of Col Sir Edward Bradford, Bart., G. C. B., to Margaret Louisa, daughter of the late Herbert C. Hardy.

BRYAN—HOWELL—January 4, at St John's Clifton William Wykeham Ruding, son of John Henry Bryan, late Captain Leicestershire, Militia to Emily Maude, daughter of J. H. Howell, J. P.

CAMPBELL—THORNTON—Jan. 2, at the Parish Church, St Columb, Minor Cornwall, John Gordon Drummond, son of the late Col Archibald Campbell (Craignish), to Blanche daughter of the Rev Canon Thornton, Vicar of St. Columb Minor and Newquay.

DUTTON—BUDWORTH—NICKALLS—Dec. 31, at St. Nicholas's Church, Chislehurst, Major Charles Edward Dutton Budworth, M. V.O., Chief Instructor, Horse and Field School of Gunnery, to Winifred, daughter of Sir Patterson Nickalls, J.P.

FARRER—NORTHCOTE—Jan 1, at St. Peter's Church, Monk's Eleigh, Percival Inglis, son of Fredk. Willis Farrer, to Beatrix Edyth, daughter of the Rev. the Hon. Arthur Northcote, Rector of Monk's Eleigh.

KING—WEBB—Jan. 7, at St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, Humphrey Hastings King, son of Henry S. King, of St. Petersburg, to Marjorie Mary daughter of E. A. Webb.

MAHON—PHILLIPS—Jan. 1, at St. John's Church, Paddington-Insp.-Gen. Mahon, C.B., R.N., to Ermyntrude Madeline Adrienne Phillips, daughter of J. J. H. Phillips.

DEATHS.

BOURKE—Jan. 6, at 7 St. Edmund's Terrace, Regent's Park, Capt. Paget John Bourke, of the Royal Body Guard late of 11th Foot, North Devon Regt., aged 87.

BOYLE—Jan. 3, at 3 Stanhope Terrace, Hyde Park, W., Richard Vicar Boyle, M.I.C.E., C.S.I., aged 85.

CHITTY—Jan. 6, Arthur John Chitty, of 17 Hereford Square, S. W., and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, son of the late Right Hon. Lord Justice Chitty, aged 48.

COMPTON—Jan 3, at 55 Pont Street, Berdmore Compton, of Atherstone Hall, Warwickshire, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and sometime Vicar of All Saint's Margaret Street, aged 87

HAVELOCK—Jan. 4, at Bishopstowe, Torquay, Anne Grace Lady Havelock, C.I., wife of Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.S.I., &c., and daughter of the late Sir Wm. Norris

LOWTHER—Jan 15, at Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, the Hon Charlotte Harris, wife of the Hon William Lowther, and daughter of the late Lord Wensleydale, aged 70,

MAYNE—Jan 2, at Oakland Kidderminster, Edith Caroline Mayne, widow of the late Cap W Mayne.

TYNDALL—Laura, Caroline, at Wilewyn, Codicote. Herts, daughter of the late William Henry and Elizabeth Darby of Leap Castle, Ireland, and widow of John Tyndall late of Glenloch, Ceylon.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DARNER—January 22, at St. George's Hospital, of enteric fever, Otto S. Darner, partner in Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, Paris.

THANA.

DEATH.

ANTIA—January 23, at Thana, after a short illness, Nowroji Jamsetji Antia (late Chief Cashier, Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co.), Municipal Councillor, Thana, and Opium Farmer, Ahmednagar. Regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends, aged 66 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

APPLEFORD January 17, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Betty Violet, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Appleford, aged 7½ weeks.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water 4-2m., 3-33a. Low water, 9-24m. 8-53a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Royal Scots' Annual Athletic Sports, Colaba Parade Ground.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade. 9-30 p. m.
The Scarlet Troubadours, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h., 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m; High water, 3-42m., 4-32a. Low water, 10-9m., 9-45a.
Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—January 26th, last quarter, 8h., 31-3m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, January 27.—Harmston's Circus, Esplanade 9-30 p m. Tavoy Exploration Syndicate, in liquidation adjourned meeting, 15-17 Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 4-30m., 5-52a. Low water, 11-10m., 11-51a.

Tuesday, January 28.—Bombay Hunt, Irla (Parla station). Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 5-28m., 7-22a. Low water, 0-28a.

Wednesday, January 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. The treatment of Indian Subjects in South Africa, public meeting in the Town Hall, 5 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 6-40m., 8-45a. Low water, 1-14m., 1-42a.

Thursday, January 30.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p. m. High water, 8-4m., 9-47a. Low water, 2-42m., 2-43a.

Friday, January 31.—Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 9-21m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-48m., 3-36a.

FATAL BURNS.—Champabai (15), a Hindu girl, was cooking food on a stove in a room in Bellasis Road, on the 7th instant, when her cloth caught fire and she was burnt about her body. She died on Thursday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Riojun Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 29th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 2 p. m. on the same day.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, touching the death of a Hindu woman whose body was discovered in a gutter under the Elphinstone Bridge. The medical evidence showed that death was caused by fracture of the base of the skull. An open verdict was recorded.

BRAMHA SAMAJ.—In connection with the 78th anniversary of the Bramha Samaj founded by Raja Ram Mohun Rai there will be services in the local Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 7-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. to-day. The Morning Service will be conducted in Marathi by Mr. V. R. Shinde and the evening service in Hindi by Babu Amritlal Bose.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day, at 6-30 p. m., Professor E. A. Wodehouse, M.A. (Deccan College, Poona) will deliver an Address in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on "Practical Work for our Young Patriots." The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to the public. On Sunday the class will be conducted by Mr. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, and after the class a general meeting of the members will be held at 10 a. m.

EXPLOSION IN A HYDRANT.—On Sunday night Sakaram Pandu, a cooly in the employ of the Water Department of the Bombay Municipality, was testing the water main in a free hydrant in Meadows Street, after lowering a lighted lamp into the hydrant hole, when an explosion took place. Sakaram was burnt about his face and right leg and was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. On making inquiries as to the cause of the explosion it was ascertained that it was due to a slight escape of gas from a gas pipe running close to the hydrant hole.

ROBBING A BILL COLLECTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Draper charged Mahomed Gawas Mahomed Hussein, a Mahomedan, with the theft of sixteen Currency Notes for Rs. 80, belonging to Vithaldas Vastaram, a bill-collector. On Thursday evening complainant was counting the notes in his master's shop in Kalbadevi Road when the accused snatched them and ran away. He was pursued and arrested by the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

KILLED BY A TRAMCAR.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the Morgue touching the death of a Hindu. From the evidence it appears that the deceased was going along Clarke Road on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. when he got confused between two electric tramcars and in trying to get out of the lines he was knocked down by one of the cars, and was killed. Mr. Sydney H. Russell, Municipal Inspector, in his evidence said that both the tramcar drivers were ringing the bell and that as the cars were nearing a stopping station they were going very slowly. The cars were stopped within half a length after the accident. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURGLARY IN ARGYLL ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla disposed of the case in which Inspector Draper charged Jania Behrao and Genu Jeewa with burglary and theft of pieces of silk of the value of Rs. 500, the property of one Ahmed Baba of Argyll Road. At midnight on Thursday the two accused were seen by a policeman getting down the waterpipe of complainant's godown and were immediately arrested. On making a search the pieces of silk were found near a window. Both the accused were convicted, and admitted previous convictions. The first was sentenced to nine months' and the second to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXIMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day:—

March	Namur	Lane
Overture	Isabella	Suppe
Gavotte	Imperial	Faust
Selection	Miss Hock of Holland	Rubies
Valse	Eternelle Folie	Nazare Aga
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance	Sullivan
Polonaise	Der Fackelzug	Faust

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Bavarian Artillery March		Carl
Overture	Lustige Spiel	Keler Bela
Selection	The Cingalee	Monckton
Valse Espanol	Torera	Translateur
Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan
Incidental Music to	Monsieur Beaucaire	Rosse
A Sleigh ride on the Neva		Ord Hume

KSHATTRIYA MARATHA SAMAJA.—A deputation of The Kshattriya Maratha Samaja, New Nagpada, Bombay, waited upon His Highness The Raja Bahadur Rao Saheb Bhonsle Sir Desai of Savantvadi State on Wednesday at 8 P. M., at Shet Prabhudass's bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, requesting His Highness to become the patron of the Samaja. The President, the Secretary and all the members of the deputation having been introduced by Mr. Davalatrao Malap, Mr. Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam the Secretary explained the objects of the Samaja, chiefly the spread of education amongst the Kshattriya Maratha community, to His Highness. His Highness who is known to patronise education graciously consented to become a patron of the Samaja. Mr. Krishnarao S. Kadam having thanked His Highness, the Vice-President Mr. Trimbakrao Govindrao Khanolker garlanded His Highness. After distributing pan supari &c., as usual, three cheers for His Highness were given, and the members of the deputation dispersed.

MR. NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA.—Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, who died on Thursday, was a leading citizen of Thana and was always held in high esteem by successive Collectors and officers of the District. He was Chief Cashier to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. for 35 years up to the year 1901. In 1880 he was appointed by Government to be a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Bombay, which appointment he held up to the time of his death, while for many years, up to the time of his death, he was an elected Municipal Commissioner for the town of Thana. He was also a nominated member appointed by Government of the Thana Municipality in 1892-93 and 1893-94. The Municipal administration report for 1892-93 remarks :—"Mr. Nowroji Jamsetji Antia who remained as Chairman for three quarters of the year deserves commendation for the energy and businesslike manner in which he and his Committee administered the Municipal affairs for the rest of the year. He conducted the Opium Farms of Broach and Nasik Districts for two years and was conducting the Ahmednagar Opium Farm for the last eight years. He was also conducting the well known firm of Palonji Hirji and Sons, Manufacturers of Aerated Waters, for the last few years. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, having been Master of no less than 6 Lodges and Chapters and held at one time the high post of Senior Deacon in the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, of which he was a Past Officer. He was a man of extremely genial disposition and leaves a large circle of friends and relations to bemoan his loss.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

By a strange process of dissolution India, that was once the home of arts, a vast roofless museum, has now practically become its grave. That the people of this country have from times immemorial been of an artistic temperament cannot be denied; but it was less demonstrative than that of the West and not at all aggressive. That, perhaps, was the reason why the aesthetic element in the Oriental has never yet been fully recognised. There were a thousand causes that brought about the decadence of Indian Art, the greatest being the eternal din of arms which practically made the whole country a vast battlefield for several centuries. But though decadent, Art in India was not quite dead. The noble Pax Britannica made it vibrate with life, and we can but gratefully recognise the fact that many of the movements and institutions for the encouragement and furtherance of Art which exist to-day owe their being to enthusiastic Englishmen, who thought of something more than merely gathering as many pagodas as they could, in as short a time as possible, and then leaving this "land of regrets" for ever. The Bombay Art Society is an example of what we owe to such Englishmen. Started seventeen years ago it has been quietly doing useful work and Art during this period has received such an impetus, that we are able to say with pride that Bombay occupies a premier position in this department of culture. The annual Exhibitions held under the auspices of this Society have ever been an "event." We have received a copy of the prospectus of the forthcoming exhibition to be held in the first week of March next. The number of prizes and medals offered is alluringly large, the scope for the artist's brush, pen or chisel sufficiently wide. As for subjects, we doubt if any other country in the world can offer so many as this wonderful land of mysteries. The Exhibition is to be held in the Town Hall—certainly an improvement on the dark and cramped halls of the Secretariat. We have only to state that Prof. O. V. Muller is the Hon. Secretary and it will be taken for granted that no pains will be spared to make this annual treat a success "par excellence." In these days of storm and stress it is really a pleasure to see Englishmen like Prof. Muller taking up such arduous tasks as a labour of love. Unfortunately, however, their exertions are not rewarded to the extent they deserve. The general public is apathetic, mainly because they have never been approached. As a respite from wading kneck-deep in politics the public Press will do well to impose upon itself the duty of taking up the subject of Art, drawing the attention of the public to the sterling work which bodies like the Bombay Art Society are doing for its revival, and the attractions the annual feast of an exhibition which is provided for the brain, the imagination, the mind and even for the soul. For a picture like the famous "Angelus" is a sermon in itself. We wish the forthcoming Exhibition complete success.—"Sanj Vartaman."

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is always advisable in the political arena to say little and do much, and not exchange words with, or show, as Mr. M. C. Patel rightly observes in his letter to the "Praja Bandhu" dated 12th January, to those who hold views different from ours. But that opinion holds good so long as parties concerned bear honest difference of views. But when downright falsehood rushes in blind folded from one side, it is necessary, I say, highly necessary for the other side, however honest, however straightforward, however quiet, to expose in a dignified manner, the arts and artifices of the other side. For if they care not to do so, the mischief goes from bad to worse and thence to worst as in the recent Congress campaign. The reason is that the side which is ever ready take advantage of the goodness of the other party, loses no time in setting fire to their grass house of meanness and vindictive behaviour. Hence have the old and experienced oriental politicians ascribed so great a value to a verse meaning "avoid enemies as long as you can, but when necessity arises it is meet to pay them in their own coin."

Sir, I had a great mind to make no observation on the unpleasant subject and avoid controversy, but when so many misrepresentations are pushed forth unblushingly and in a manner quick to mislead the youths of the country who are generally hasty, ignorant, and inexperienced in matters political, and hence easily guided by vehement speeches emanating from brains either too heated or rotating round a bent and croocked axis, I am compelled, much against my will, to lay bare some plausible proofs that I know of, in support of the inference that the Press in general has drawn that Mr. Tilak and his rowdy crew were bent upon wrecking the Congress and that everything that happened at Surat was a prearranged affair.

My eyes had seen enough of the truth of this, as I was, as the Secretary to the President-elect of the Congress, moving in the innermost circle of the best leaders of the country. And where ordinary persons whose knowledge is based merely upon what they have seen or heard on the Congress Maidan only, require to be made more aware of the inner working of the disturbance, and the mischief, nay the annoyance, I will quote from two or three letters only out of the many addressed to the President by the Tilakites, or the Nationalists as they call themselves, simply to show how angry the Nagpur Nationalists had been because the Congress was shifted from Nagpur to Surat and because their ringleader Shriyut Maharaja Tilak of the Surat Congress, was not elected President, and to show how they had determined to wreak vengeance at any cost, at their honour, nay the honour of their mother country.

In one of these letters the writer has no courage to mention his name, but his nom-de-plume "A well wisher of the nation" is put down. Again it does not give the place whence it is sent, but from the postal stamp it is made-out that the letter is addressed to the President from Sitabaldi a town belonging to Nagpur, full of Nags or deadly poisonous cobras as the name so well suggests, and has recently justified its meaning on account of the mortal bite that the inhabitants of the Province has given to mater Congress, an incident dishonourable to them, dishonourable to their country, dishonourable to their national history.

This letter, while asking the President elect to shift the Congress from Surat to Nagpur says: "the indifference shown to the nation's will (nation to his idea means the Nationalists of Nagpur only and not the respectable representatives of the whole of India) by changing the place of this year's Congress from Nagpur to Surat should be redressed. This must 'at any cost' be done to recoup the honour lost by the mischievous and unbearable actions of the Moderates. If any thing is to be done to regain the national (?) honour it is this, and this is the only way open. Of course it is needless to say that a great wrong was done to the nation (?) by changing its place, and to set it right must be your first object."

Another letter which has in the same way neither the name of its author but a nom-de-plume," Martyr, nor the name of the place whence it is sent, but which as the postal stamp exposes, is addressed to the President from Nagpur, asks the President not to accept the Presidential chair, but to propose Mr. Tilak in his place, and threatens him in case he fails so to do, with some corporal injury which, as the letter says, he would remember for the rest of his life. Everybody present in the Surat Congress "mandap" know how some one from Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde and Co. tried, mala-fide, to touch the sacred body of the President.

A third letter comes from Poona and runs under the nom-de-plume 'Devoted Swadeshi.' It is telegraphic i. e. it consists of only two sentences, but clearly proves the predetermination on the part of that national or rather denational party of what they did at Surat. I wish I could have quoted one of these two sentences which begins in the name of Shri Guru Deo Dutt, but I fear if it is published, it is likely to be a cause of grievance and excitement to some third party. I will therefore omit that sentence altogether. But to quote another telegraphic sentence it runs thus—"Better end in horrors than horrors without an end."

Sir, you may put any interpretation you think best upon this, but I understand it to mean a strong determination to carry out that mischief which "Surat Sonani Murat," to the greatest misfortunate of the country, experienced in the last Congress week. These and many more such letters the President has received but to give them all would be tedious to both the writer and the reader. Therefore, doing away with them I would only ask if the three letters above mentioned together with the writing of a Tilakite from Calcutta to the effect that he abstained from going to Surat because he expected a disturbance, and the facts that some of the rowdy followers of Mr. Tilak had even at Sir P. M. Mehta's bungalow on the 10th November threatened that they would not allow the Congress to be successful at Surat, and that the mischief-mongers and the rowdies began their mortal operation even before the Congress could be said to have properly assumed its seat or commenced its work,—if these things, I ask, show not the way how the wind blew, I would therefore most earnestly appeal to every discreet, rational and sound and sober-minded son of India to leave aside for a moment all the prejudiced feelings and emotions and, after weighing pros and cons judge most honestly and impartially, to say whether the inference drawn by the Press in general that the hostile demonstrations and the deadly blow aimed at the Congress Sactum Sanctorum were preplotted and predetermined, was unnatural or irrational, incorrect or absurd; and I conclude this letter with the sanguine hope that the nationalists who have every right to hold any honest difference of views, which is, as I have said in the beginning, allowable, nay respectable, would try to see their fault, for a fault confessed is half redressed, and repent within if not without; and in the end I would request my Moderate and nationalist friends most earnestly to think not of the past, to see to their common interest and welfare and, hands joined with hands, work in full harmony for the good of ourselves, for the good of our mater Congress, for the good of our country, poor mother India, and hope for the best and "cease repining for behind the cloud is the sun still shining."

Yours, etc.,
RATILAL BAPALAL DEWANJI.
Secretary to the President-Elect of the Indian National Congress, 1907, Surat
Ahmedabad, January 23rd.

MOSQUITOS AT THE DOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to you, interesting and instructive article in to-day's issue, "Mosquito nurseries," can you tell me where the large species which infest the Dock Transit Sheds and make one jump when stung by one of them, come from? And can they be the cause of the fever the majority of the Port Trust Dock employes suffer from?—Yours etc.

BITTEN.

THE G. I. P. R. DISPUTE.

WITH reference to the reply given at the interview by the Agent to the men employed in the G. I. P. R. Workshops, Parel, in connection with their alleged grievances, certain points require to be made clear. It was not correct to say that the Agent, in reply to the grievances presented, said that the Board had decided to grant grain compensation to those workmen who were earning rupees sixteen to rupees hundred per month, and that they were now considering what should be the scale of compensation. As a matter of fact, men in receipt of up to rupees sixteen per month at present draw grain compensation, and the question of some increase to men drawing more than rupees sixteen is under consideration; but it cannot be given as grain compensation, as this is limited by the orders of Government to men drawing rupees sixteen and under. What the men were told was that a reply to the question of an increase of pay, which they had applied for some months ago, would be given to them by the end of February, on condition that they resumed work at once. They were also told that the other points contained in the memorandum placed before the Agent would receive due consideration.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

GOAN FACTION IN POONA.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, with Mr. T. R. Desai, Pleader, appearing for Mr. R. C. Pinto Phillips, a Government contractor and a landlord in Poona, petitioner appellant, applied for a rule upon Mr. J. Peter De Souza, Vakil of the High Court and Assistant Public Prosecutor in Poona, opponent and respondent, to show cause why he should not be dealt with under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction exercisable by the Honourable Judges of the Court for his alleged unprofessional behaviour under the circumstances set forth in the sworn petition of his client. Mr. Inverarity read the petition. It stated among other things that both the petitioner and opponent were members of the Goan community at Poona. Built from subscriptions collected from the Goans was an Ornella's School on the Church premises. Successfully was it managed by a committee appointed in that behalf, but there the Vicar took away the management and r th' at of an interdict. Had feeling resulted from this action on the Vicar's part. On 19th August 1906 a meeting was held in the School to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of his Grace the Archbishop, by means of presenting that prelate with a congratulatory address. Opponent convened the meeting by a circular purporting to have been signed by several gentlemen including the petitioner, although, as a matter of fact, petitioner had never signed it. Mr. Ribeiro, an L. C. E. who had retired from Government Service, was present in the meeting. Petitioner was among those who opposed the proposed address unless the Archbishop directed the return to them of the power to manage the School. The Rev. Fr. R. Jorge, the Vicar, was in favour of voting for the address. By the opposition, offered against it by the petitioner, the President, and others, his feelings became embittered.

When celebrating the High Mass on the 9th December following, in the Church of Immaculate Conception, in which the Revd. Fr Jorge was Vicar, that priest, though he was not preaching a sermon, declared to the congregation that despite the opposition offered to the movement, a reply had been received from the Archbishop. Referring to the meeting of the 19th August, the Revd. Fr. Jorge made a remark in the Portuguese language, which, interpreted in the English, meant, "No city without pigs." This remark was applicable to the oppositionists. There was excitement among the women and men assembled: frowns and smiles directed to the oppositionists, to whom the remarks were apparently applicable. For this Mr. Ribeiro prosecuted the Vicar on a charge of libel in the Poona Magistrate's Court. Process was issued, evidence recorded, but on 31st May 1907 the Vicar was discharged under Section 253 of the Cr. P. Code. Petitioner was witness for Ribeiro: opponent was pleader for the Vicar.

Before the order for the discharge was recorded and read Fr. Jorge applied through his pleader, the opponent, for sanction to prosecute Ribeiro and the petitioner under Section 193 of the I. P. C. for perjury on account of certain statements made by them in the course of their depositions. Sanction to prosecute Ribeiro was subsequently revoked by the Sessions Judge. When the question of prosecuting the petitioner arose, at first the opponent omitted to include his own name among the list of witnesses. Later, despite the ruling given in Settna vs. Shirazi (9 B m. Law Reporter), he volunteered himself as a witness, and insisted upon being examined, though there was no one present to put questions to him at the time. His re-examination had to be postponed for the same reason. This prejudiced the petitioner's defence to a great extent. At a previous stage of the proceedings opponent had asserted that he would make out a case against the petitioner: in fact, he had no legs to stand on. His object was to annoy the petitioner by prolonging the affair: he took time from the Court to consider whether he should withdraw the application for sanction.

Prior to this he had asked the petitioner to compromise the pending matter by paying down Rs. 2,000 and abiding by certain other conditions; this the petitioner declined to do as being contrary to law. Opponent's insistence for the sanction ended in the declining by the Magistrate to grant him one. During his examination, opponent had admitted that he had put down the names appended to the circular without obtaining the party's consent at first, including the petitioners: while one of the grounds advanced in favour of the proposed sanction to prosecute the petitioner was, that the latter had given his consent for the inclusion of his name; but in his deposition he had denied having done so. Among other admissions made by the opponent were: Names of all witnesses were practically suggested by him during the proceeding for perjury against Ribeiro, C. Norhona's among them; had visited Mr. Norhona before his evidence was taken; he had spoken to most of the witnesses before the putting in of the application for sanction.

Petitioner submitted that in doing all this opponent had acted in a manner most unfair and unwarranted by his position as a vakil of the High Court: it was against law and justice, and for the furtherance of his own ends. Hence the application for a rule.

After hearing the arguments of the learned counsel for the petitioner their Lordships refused to interfere. The petition was rejected.

AN ALLEGED "NOTORIOUS MONEY-LENDER."

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard a suit instituted by Rustomji Cowasji Kharadi and another against Ruttonji Sorabji Subedar and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a decree for Rs. 3,003 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that, on the 15th April 1907, they lent to the first defendant in Bombay, at the request of the second and third defendant, Cowasji Burjorji Mehta and Rustomji Shapurji Fitter, the sum of Rs. 3,000, with interest at 12 per cent per annum; and at the same time the defendants passed a bond in favour of the plaintiffs, promising to repay the sum with interest by monthly instalments of Rs. 60 each, subject to a condition that, if defendants failed to pay any of the instalments, the plaintiffs were at liberty to recover the whole of the balance due. By the said bond, the first defendant also mortgaged in favour of the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 604-12-0 due to him from the Provident Fund of the B. B. and C. I. Railway where he is employed; and he handed over to the plaintiffs a certificate issued to him by the Railway Company, showing that the amount was due to him out of the Provident Fund. About the end of October 1907 the first plaintiff mislaid the bond, and the same had disappeared. The plaintiff suspected that it had been stolen by the first defendant. The latter paid the instalments for the months of June, July, and August 1907, but had committed default in paying the other instalments. When a demand was made, the defendants denied that they were indebted to plaintiffs and alleged that the claim was entirely false, and made with the object of extorting money from him. The first defendant had admitted the bond in his promissory note, dated 22nd July 1907, for a further sum of Rs. 200 similarly borrowed by him from the plaintiffs. He had also amitted the bond by serving the plaintiff with a "subpoena" in a Small Causes Court suit to produce the bond in that Court. He had also acknowledged the indebtedness in a paper bearing this own handwriting, which was in the possession of the plaintiffs. The amount due to plaintiffs, after giving credit for instalments paid, was Rs. 3,003.

The defendants, by their written statement, said that the first plaintiff was a notorious money-lender and had acquired great notoriety in dealing with indigent and ignorant borrowers, and the defendants were some of his many victims. They said that the said bond for Rs. 3,000 was a penalty bond, and Rs. 1,500 only were agreed to be advanced. It was understood between the parties that the actual sum to be advanced was Rs. 1,500 to run at interest at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum; but the first plaintiff insisted on taking a bond for double the amount. As the amount was doubled, the rate of interest was halved. Although Rs. 1,500 were agreed to be advanced, plaintiffs actually advanced Rs. 1,300 only, as the first plaintiff insisted on deducting Rs. 180 for six months' interest, etc. The allegation about the hypothecation of the certificate of the Railway Provident Fund was false and fraudulently made. The allegation about the mislaying of the bond was a fabrication. On the 28th September 1907, the first defendant paid to the first plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,320, the amount due under the bond and took the bond back, duly cancelled. At the request of the second and third defendants, the sureties of the first, the bond was subsequently destroyed. Defendants said that the suit had been vextiously filed with a view to harass them and extort monies from them, and that it ought to be dismissed with costs.

The details of the matter were proceeded with.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ..	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.....	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli..	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	3	3	97
Total plague deaths to date ..	141,730		
Same date last year	3	3	101

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

JANUARY, 23rd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	45	40	1
B	79	138	20
C	61	147	12
D	80	70	0
E	119	111	4
F & G	98	10	0
Total to date	482	516	37
Total rats killed			998

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

869-07—Kanga and P Rustomji Kavasji Karadi and others vs Ruttonji Sorabji Subedar and others Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard

159-07—Wadia G and Co—Ardeshir Bejonjee Surtee vs Syed Sirdar Ally Khan and others Pyne and Co Capt and V for further hearing.

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report

625-02—Tyabji D and Co The Advocate General vs Haridas Purshotam Ardeshir H D and Co

Long Causes

218-07—Bhaishanker K and G—Nanji Hariram and another vs [illegible]—Madhowji K and Co

276-07—Payne and Co—Ludha Ebrahim and Co vs Gungaprasad Dwarkaprasad and another Mehta and S

251-07—Raghavaya B and N—Pandurag Vishnu Abhyanker and another vs Thacker Dwarkadas Valji in person

132-07—Tyabjee D and Co—Balkisondas Shivlal and another vs Gopaldas Fatechand and another

707-06—Kanga and P—Cowasji Fakirji Sidhvar vs Bomonji Edulji Kashinath and others—Wadia G and Co

55-07—Bhaishunker K and G Girdharial Chotalal vs Jivabhai Chaturdas Mansukhlal J and H

368-06—Thakurdas and Co N C Macleod vs Joomabhai Jan Mahomed and another Tyabjee D and Co

729-05—E G W and Co Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Agakhan and others—Payne and Co

672-07—Matubhai J and N Harnandras Bejnath vs Mulji Damoder Raghavaga B and N

673-07—Matubhai J and N Harnandrai Bejnath vs Bhukandas Govindji and another Madhowji K and Co

677-07—Matubhai J and N Currimbhai Lalji Sajan and Co vs Vallabhran Hemchand Mansuklal J and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

215-07—Bicknell M and R Ramdas Damodar and another vs Damodar Jewandas—Unwalla and P part heard

481-07—Payne and Co Jobarmal Meghraj vs Rugunath Ramlal—Kanga and Co—Commercial Cause

771-06—Craigie L and O—Jumnadas Narrondas and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay Little and Co N H & Co and W G and Co

Petition.

In the matter of the Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and in the matter of the arbitration between Mahomed Yusuf Banu and others parties to suit No 225 of 1901 and another Ismail Oomerji Mangera—Ardeshir H D and Co Hawaboo and others Petitioners Ismail Oomerji and others Respondents

Long Causes

60-07—Khunderao L and M—Nagardas Vatsraj vs Anandrao Bhai and others Bicknell M and R and S B and Co

327-07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Sittabai widow and others Smetham B and Co K L and M

326-07—Bicknell M and R—Anandrao Bhai vs Lixmon Shivaji Deshmukh and another Smetham B and Co; K L and M

473-07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapoorji Burjorjee Fraser vs Dayal, Muljee Smetham B and Co,

529-07—Smetham B and Co—Dayal Muljee vs The Fraser Ice Factory Lt and others Thakurdas and Co,

2[illegible]-07—Kanga and P— Haroon Adam vs Adarjee Jamsetjee Panthaky—Nanu H and Co,

302-07—Shamrao M and H Rustoomjee Jehanger vs Adarjee Jamsetjee Panthaky Nanu H and Co,

600-25849-06—Mulla and M—Mowje Munji vs Kuverji Navrowji and others Bhaishanker K and G and M J and M

58-04—Thakurdas and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram—Matubhai J and M

183-07—R B and N—A Rosario vs J [illegible] Quadros—D F and D

214-05—Wadi G and Co—Goswami [illegible] Girdharlalji Mahraj vs Lalubhai Nanabhoy and others—E G W and Co

606-97 Bhaishanker and K and G—The Yokohama Specil bank Ld, vs Rattanbai and others—Jehangir and S

686-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sir Dinshaw M Petit Bt and others vs Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Bt and others—Craigie L and S

(Before the Hon Mr Justice BEAMAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

191-07—Khunderao L and M—Ganputrao Moroji Zaoba vs Wamonrao Shamrao and others—S M and H and N H and Co

878-13381-05—M J and M Sahebram Nihalchand and others vs Karindan Chhotmal and others—Payne and Co

134-07 Mulla and K—Shankar Dagroo vs Pestonji Cowasji Cantinwala and others R B and N

769-06—Dinshaw and D—Lachmondas Mooltanmul and another vs Ravatmal Tarachund and others—D F and D

629-05—T A Ghandy—Damoderdas Vendrawandas and others vs Abdul Gadur Noorbhai and others—Little and Co

804-06—R B and N—F H de Brito vs Karmally Meherally Patil—W J and M

839-01—E G N and Co—Munchersha Shapurji Narielwala v Ardeshir Shapurji Nareilwala and others—K D Shroff

522-06 - Tyabji D and Co—Khatoonbai, widow and others vs Zulekhabai widow and others S B and Co

635-07—Jehangir G and B—Bhicaji Ramji Varekar vs Mukund Bhiwa and another—M R Vakil

449,08—Tyabji D and Co Vithal Narayan and another vs Chohotas Naru and others Daphtary F and D

423,08—Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardasier Dady and another Ardeshir H D and Co T and Co

738,04—Edgelow G W and Co—Rustomji N Motabhoy and another vs Khimji Hirjee Kayani and others D and Co M and M and R N Motabhoy

415 07—Tyebji D and Co—Moolbai widow vs Nathoo Toolsidas—Mansukhlal J and H

491-07—Payne and Co—Stedtman and Naget vs Purshotam Bhunji—Thakurdas and Co

449-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malve and others—Matubhai J and M E G W and Co

450-07—Ardeshir H D and Co—Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas and others—Matubhai J and M E G W and Co T D and Co

693-04—Thakoredas and Co—Hoobai widow vs Mahomedally Jeemanjee

459-07—Jehangir and S—Soonabai widow Hermusji Nasserwanji Ghasta—Thakoredas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Short Causes.

252-06—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Union Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Crawford B and Co—part heard

249-06—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Prussian National Insurance Co—Crawford B and Co

417-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamed vs Fatmabai widow and others Tyabjee and D Co

601-07—Khunderao L and M—Bapuji Putaba Kirtaker vs Narayen Vinayek Kirtiker Daphtary F and D—K L and M

621-07—S A Tyabji—Motiram Anandrao Kirtikur vs Krishnanath Ambernath Kirtiker and others—Inperson

515-06—Ardeshir H D and Co Ahmed Karim Mahomed others vs Manajibai widow and others—Mirza and M

410-06—Mirza M—Fatmabai widow and another vs Ahmed Karim and others Ardeshir H D and Co

56-05—Thakurdas and Co—Rahim Vali Mahomed vs Iribhomandas Thakurdas—Jamshedjee K and D.

146-04—J G and Bilmoria—Goculdas Dharamsey and another vs Pragji Bhimji and another—Pestonji R and K

521-06—M R Vakil—Hardayal Kedarmal vs Goorpartab Hurdaya Dikshit D and S

1000-07—Mulji and K Lady Jadbai widow vs Sha Vussonji Trikumdas Mulji—Matubhai J and M

23-04 - Edgelow G W and Co—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalubhai—Bhaishanker K and G

630-07—Inperson Bachill De Silva widow vs Pestonji Ruttonji Inperson

THE NEW AJITSINGH MILLS.

Laying the Foundation at Dhrangadra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADRA, JANUARY 24.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Ajitsingji Mills was performed last evening amidst a scene of great enthusiasm and large crowds of people had gathered from all parts at the Mill premises. The State Artillery and Infantry were drawn up before the Durbar "shamiana" which was very tastefully decorated under the personal supervision of Messrs, Perozesha and Purushram, the Private Secretary and Personal Assistant to His Highness.

At the far end of the Durbar "shamiana" was placed the State silver throne on a raised "dais" which looked very imposing. His Highness arrived in state punctually at 5 p. m. driven in the silver State coach and four with postilions and escorted by His Highness' Lancers. On arrival, His Highness was received by the Agent Mr. Desai, and the Directors and principal promoters of the Mill which bears His Highness' name, and was conducted to the "dais" in procession.

After the usual "nazars" were offered by the Mill Agent and numerous guests, the Agent addressed the assembly as follows.—

Your Highness, Bhayats and Gentlemen,—Let me, on behalf of the Directors and Shareholders of His Highness the Maharana Shri Ajitsinghji of Dhrangadra Mills Co., Ltd., express our best thanks to you all, for your kind presence here in response to our invitation. I beg with your permission to give in brief a short history of the genesis of this Mill.

The idea of starting a Mill in the Dhrangadra State had long presented itsef to a few of us whose occupations bring us in close contact with capitalists and others from far and near, who explore and tap the resources of undeveloped places. Good cotton was at our door and cheap labour clamoured for work, and we were determined not to allow the idea of using these to die out. We anxiously pondered on ways and means and at last made bold to approach and lay our difficulties before your Highness, with what success it would be superfluous for us here to state. Suffice it to say that our idea of starting a Mill would have remained in embryo but for the most sympathetic and ready help of Your Highness, who realizing our difficulties, assisted us by substantial encouragement and a most generous grant of concessions. This put heart into us and we began work in right earnest. Though the concessions are given in our prospectus, we shall avail ourselves of this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging this help and publicly stating them.

1. The exclusive monopoly for 50 years of running the Mill in the State of Dhrangadra.

2. A free grant of nearly 20 acres of land for the Mill premises in a most eligible situation at a nominal annual rental of Rs. 401, which is not to be enhanced during the above period.

3. Exemption from State taxes on all articles imported or exported, in connection with the Mill.

4. Besides the Government excise duty of 3½ per cent. levied on all articlas exported from the State, nothing else to be paid by the Mill Company, to the State save the usual State duty on cotton, wood, etc, which will be charged.

5. Being convinced that the Mill enterprise will be a success, H. H. the Raj-Saheb has liberally subscribed shares to the value of one and a quarter lakhs of rupees, and has been graciously pleased to allow the Mill to be called after him.

6. Arrangements have been made to utilise all the production of the Mill, (cloth & yarn) in the State as far as possible, and any other help that the State can offer will be given freely.

These concessions are certainly very solid and substantial and by this gracious act, Your Highness has greatly strengthened the existing bonds of esteem and affection which hold together you and your subjects.

We have stated how cautious and even timid we have been in connection with this project, and we cannot refrain from alluding to the kindly and well meant suggestions made by some of our well-wishers to whom we would avail ourselves of this opportunity of publicly tendering our best thanks. We quite appreciate the anxiety of our numerous friends that our project should be a complete success and our ways should leave no room for adverse criticism, and we have been doing our level best to achieve this end. We are aware that public confidence cannot quickly be gained by persons of immature experience, especially in persuits like the one we have undertaken. Fully sensible of the difficulties of such a position the Directors have made up their mind not to depend on outside help. That of course, does not mean that the assistance of experts will be dispensed with; who have satisfactorily arranged to obtain suitable expert advice from persons who are directly concerned in several successful industrial undertakings in Bombay and the Presidency; as also the services of able and experienced men in this industry; but the Directors are determined to build up their own reputation and win the confidence of the public by methods of sterling honesty without letting the whole concern get into the hands of millionaires whose notorious apathy for the interest of shareholders is at the bottom of the coyness of capital.

Our aspirations, we are happy to be able to say, have met with a large measure of success and we have calls for shares from various parts. We are therefore confident that before long all this coyness will disappear, and Bhayats, Jahagirdars, and others belonging to our State and to Kathiawar, for whose sake in the first place the enterprise was started, and for whom Your Highness was graciously pleased to grant these splendid concessions, we say we are confident, that all these will soon avail themselves of the opportunity of investing in this concern. At one time my colleagues and myself dispaired of forming the Company, thinking it too risky, but Your Highness and other kind friends, whose interest and sympathetic words of encouragement infused fresh vigour into us and emboldened us to face all difficulties, and here we are to-day, so far advanced as to be able to lay the foundation stone of the Mills.

We have already placed contracts for the complete spinning and power plants with eminent engineering firms in Lancashire, namely Messrs. Dobson and Barlow of Bolton, and others, through their sole Agents, Messrs. St. Paul and Dadina, to whose expert guidance from the very commencement, this Company owes not a little.

The extensive production of Cotton, so near the situation of the Mill, and the ample and cheap labour available are a sufficient guarantee that our venture cannot but be a success. We have met to-day on what we Hindus consider a very auspicious day for starting new enterprises, and we trust that our efforts in this new direction may be crowned with the fullest success, and I respectfully request Your Highness, in the name of the Board of Directors and Shareholders, the distinguished favour of your laying the foundation stone of the Ajitssngji Mills.

Mr. Dadina of Messrs. Bobson and Barlow then presented a silver trowel to His Highness and requested him to proceed to lay the foundation stone. Upon this His Highness with all the Officers and the assemblage rose and proceeded to the spot where arrangements were completed under the supervision of Mr. Hormusji of Messrs. Ragunath, Mukand and Company of Bombay to lay the stone.

As soon as the stone was lowered and declared well and truly laid by His Highness a Royal Salute of eleven guns was fired by the Saluting Battery and the State Band played the National Anthem.

His Highness was then conducted back to the "Shamiana" where all being seated His Highness delivered the following reply in a clear and audible voice and received with great attention and frequent applauses and cries of Hear! hear!!

"Mr. Desai, Bhayats and Gentlemen, I have listened with great interest to the history of the projected mill recounted by Mr. Dosabhai Desai. He has referred to certain grants and concessions. I think he has made rather too much of them. I do not believe that I have done anything extraordinary in giving those concessions and in other ways helping the enterprise, the first venture in my State for turning raw material on the spot into manufactured articles.

How best to utilize the resources of my small principality for the good of my people was a question I had been constantly revolving in my mind, when to my agreeable surprise, I found one day that the matter was being earnestly taken up by Mr. Desai and his enterprising friends and some monied people of this District. I rejoiced to think that the spirit of self-help was awake among my people and that all that was needed to foster that spirit was to give enterprises like the present a helping hand. My brother Princes and Chiefs of other States have already got mills within their territories. Personally I am opposed to the energies of the already over-worked machinery of the State being diverted to objects alien to its proper functions, and my aim has been and will be to develop industries brought about by the co-operation of the people themselves and it has given me sincere pleasure to hear that the few concessions and the little help that I have been able to give, have done so much to further year project.

"Let me assure you all, that this Mill the first in my State, will always have my fullest sympathy and support and any proposals that you may lay before me will receive my best consideration. I quite sympathize with your determination not to let this concern go into the hands of great Mill-owners and Capitalists, but I am sure you recognize the heavy responsibility involved in this, and I earnestly hope that you will spare no pains to make the interest of the share-holders your direct and paramount concern and show the public at large by your success that mercentile talents are not a monopoly of Bombay alone. Of course in the beginning you will have difficulties, but encounter them like men; I need hardly assure you that you may always count upon my advice and hearty support. Victory in these days has to be gained over apathy and ignorance and poverty. Let us fight unanimously against these evils. That success may crown all your efforts is my most cordial wish.

"I am further pleased that the Mill, which is to be called after me, is free from the influences that might adversely affect it if controlled by the Mill-owners of Bombay. You will have to proceed cautiously and slowly and be satisfied for a time with small and safe returns and I entertain no doubt that your success will be assured and that this day will mark a new departure in the industrial progress of the Dhrangadra State."

After this rich "roshaks" were presented at the hands of His Highness to the Mill Staff, and His Highness and the guests assembled were conducted to the refreshment tents where sumptuous tables were laid out with refreshments which were freely partaken of by all present.

Mr. Dadina then proposed the health of His Highness the Raj Saheb in a neat littte speech which was cordially drunk, to which His Highness expressed and wished the new Mill every success.

His Highness and party after this again proceeded to the "Shamiana" where Mr. Devshanker, the Chief Judge was called upon to address the assemblage on the advantages of the Mill industry in their State to which he did ample justice by exhorting the assemblage to take a keen interest in and to assist such industrial enterprises in which His Highness himself had set such a noble example for the benefit of the State and his people.

On conclusion of the ceremony His Highness returned to the palace under the same military honours as on arrival and the function of the day terminated in great success and amidst great rejoicing.

The day was observed as a public holiday, all the public officers and the schools being closed in honour of the event.

CRABBE MURDER CASE.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The Comilla Court yesterday committed the three accused in the Crabbe murder case to the Sessions, Hyder Ali being charged with dacoity and murder and the others with dacoity and abetment of murder.

MARRIAGE ANNULLED FOR INSANITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

A decree annulling marriage on account of insanity at the time of marriage was granted in the High Court here to-day before Mr. Justice Woodroffe, to George Duncan, engine driver whose wife had been in the Calcutta Lunatic Asylum a year after the marriage in 1903 and was certified to be suffering from chronic mania and unlikely to recover.

CAWNPORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JANUARY 24.

The tie between the Royal Scots and the Oxford Light Infantry which resulted in the first round in the Semi-Final in the Becheler Hockey tournament, was played this evening and resulted in an exciting game in which the Oxfords were badly beaten, the goal-keeper evidently losing all heart in the game and letting easy goals pass. The Royal Scots won by 6 to one. The Finals for the Cup will take place to-morrow between the Durhams and the Royal Scots.

After the game between the Royal Scots, the Oxfords and the Cawnpore Sports Club had a friendly game against Mr Troup's Police team. Owing to Gruthre's mishap a few minutes after play started the Sports Club was left with only 10 players for the 1st half. The Police team won easily by 6 goals to nil.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," Captain Palmer, will sail to-day for Aden, &c., with the English Mail of the 25th January a general cargo and the following passengers:—

Buckley, Mr C E	Ibbetson, Lady
William son, Mr H	Ibbetson, Miss
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley	Griffiths, Miss
Sheffield, Lady	Jeddere Fisher, Mr H C
Harris, Mr H	Longmore, Mr J
Russell, Mr R F	Harissiadi's, Mr
Russell, Mrs	Richardson, Lt General
Parker, Major J	Richardson, Mrs
Strong, Miss L M	Psilopatis, Mr
Reeves, Mr F R	Perrott, Miss
Mitchell, Mr Smith	Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs G H L
Hyde, Mr W E	Moll, Mr
Ali, Mr Syed R	Dadabhoy Pestonji, Mr
Robertson, Capt	Kerr, Miss
Burnett, Mr	Coode, Mr F
Mansell, Mr R V	Knight, Miss
Fitch, Mr C	Watson, Mr and Mrs S A
Pinceny, Mr A E	MacMillan, Capt J M C A.
Josephides, Mr	
Atessoglon, Mr	
Ibbetson, Sir Denzil, K C S I.	

THE Belfast shipbuilding returns for last year show a decrease. the figures being 136,260 tons, against 147,706 tons for 1906. Of the total Harland and Wolff launched 72,412 tons, compared with 83,238 tons in the previous year, while Workman, Clarke and Co., launched 63,245 tons, against 65,478 tons in 1906. Harland and Wolff's total comprised eight vessels and the new bow for the "Suevic," while Workman, Clarke and Co. launched twelve vessels, seven of which were for foreign owners, and two barges. The outlook for the new year is distinctly promising. All the slips at Harland and Wolff's will be occupied, except the three which are being made into two, for the keels of Mammoth liners on order. This firm will launch early in the year the 23,000 ton "Rotterdam" for the Holland-American Line. Workman, Clarke and Co. have sufficient orders on hand to keep them busy until midsummer. The principal vessels to be built are two 10,000 ton Holt liners. The returns for the North-East Coast are not yet completed, but they already show a considerable decrease compared with last year, when 1,080,000 tons were launched from the Tyne, Wear, West Hartlepool, and the Tee sports. Last year's tonnage for the places named will be about 900,000 tons. The decrease on the Wear last year is 50,000 tons. The Tyne is about 60,000 tons below the total for 1905, which included the "Mauretonia," while the West Hartlepool and Tees returns also show considerable decreases. Sunderland has now the blue ribbon of the shipbuilding world, the honour for a second time going to Doxford and Sons. The deciding totals were: Doxford and Sons, 91,254 tons; Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, 80,000; Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., 74,228; and Harland and Wolff, 72,412; and Russell and Co., 71,705.

SPORTING NEWS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

Reliability Trials.

THE above Trials are now fast approaching and the persons taking part in these Trials will, besides enjoying a very interesting Motor trip from Bombay to Kolhapur and back, have a very pleasing idea about the roads they will be passing through. There are several ghauts to be negotiated and the competitors, while finding it pleasant to go up and down these hills, will have a very beautiful opportunity of proving the mechanical excellence of their cars. The test this time will no doubt be a stiff one, as it appears that on the 2nd and 3rd day of the journey the competing cars will have to travel about 150 miles a day and on the last day to Bombay from Mahableshwar about 200 miles. But the most noticeable feature of these Trials is a new departure in the old method of starting the cars from Bombay. Up till now the cars were started from an out-of-the-way place, viz., the Vincent road, thus denying the Bombay public an opportunity of viewing the grand procession of different makes of motor cars. This time, however, it has been decided that the cars will be started from the Bandstand at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 2nd February, and this being a public holiday it is expected that a large number of Bombay public will take this opportunity of seeing the competing cars off on their eventful journey. It is also expected that there will be a very vast and interesting gathering of about 300 members of the Motor Union and from 500 to 600 Bombay motorists at the Bandstand on the morning of the 2nd February to view different makes of magnificent cars proceedings on their memorable journey. The cars will leave the Bandstand at two minutes' interval, and passing through the Queen's Road, Kennedy Bridge, Gamdevi Road, Grant Road Bridge, Guilder Street, Souter Street, Sankli Street, Byculla Bridge down to Parel, will finally proceed from the Vincent Road on their journey onwards.

The following is the interesting list of entrants in the Bombay-Kolhapur Reliability Trials:—

CLASS No. 1 CARS.

1. Brigadier-General Sirdar Bahadur Abdul Gunny's 6 h.p. two seated, 1 Cylinder, Wolseley.
2. A. A. Bachmann's 6 h. p. two seated, 1 Cylinder, Otav-Milano.
3. C. D. Kerrawalla's 6 h. p. two seated, 1 Cylinder, Wolseley.

CLASS No. 2 CARS.

1. Hajee Mahomed Saboo's 10 h. p four seated 2 Cylinder, Siddley.
2. Jas. Wilson-Hall's 17 h. p. four seated, 4 Cylinder, Lacoste and Battmann (Paris).

CLASS No. 3 CARS.

1. Mr. Mulraj Khatau's 10-12 h. p. Coventry-Humber, 4 Cylinder 4 seated.
2. J. F. Bradbury's 20 h. p. 4 seated, 4 Cylinder, Belsize.
3. F. J. Norbury's 16-20 h. p. 4 seated, 4 Cylinder, Stella.
4. Alfred Joyce's 16-20 h. p. 4 seated, 4 Cylinder, Alldays and Onions.
5. F. B. Stewart's 10-12 h. p. 4 seated, 4 Cylinder, Argyll.
6. Anandji Nanji's 15 h. p. 4 seated, 4 Cylinder, Siddeley.

CLASS No. 4 CARS.

1. Mr. D. Luxmi Narayen's 14-16 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 7 seated, Fiat.
2. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy's 14-16 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 7 seated Fiat.
3. Capt. Leather's 18 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 4 seated, Siddley.
4. Mulji Harridass's 10-14 h. p. 2 Cylinder, 4 seated, Adler.
5. Dwarkadas Dharamsey's 10-12 h. p. 2 Cylinder, 4 seated, De Dion.
6. F. B. Stewart's 20-22 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 4 seated, Brown.
7. A. T. Stewart's 30 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Beeston-Humber.

CLASS No. 5 CARS.

1. F. J. Norbury's 40-50 h. p. 6 Cylinder, 6 seated, Rolls-Royce.
2. Mathuradas Goculdas's 40-50 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Fiat.
3. Mahomed Hajee Saboo's 40-50 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Fiat.
4. J. D. Davar's 40-50 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Fiat.
5. Naranji Dwarkadas's 36 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 7 seated, Richard-Braiser.
6. Hill Sawyer and Co's. 35 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Sunbeam.
7. Pherozshaw B. Petit's 35 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Panhard and Lavassor.
8. P. D. Lam's 30-40 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Beeston-Humber.
9. Capt. J. B. Walker's 28-32 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Peugeot.
10. F. J. Norbury's 24-30 h. p. 6 Cylinder, 6 seated, La Buire.
11. Mathuradas Goculdas's 18-24 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Fiat.
12. Mulraj Khatau's 18-24 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Fiat.
13. Mulraj Khatau's 16-20 h. p. 4 Cylinder, 5 seated, Beeston-Humber Landaulette.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

R B V C 1st CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Sails at 2-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire..........	2 51	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter R E
Turquoise	Scr	F. J. Preston
Melody	8 33	Mr J B K Macbeth

Course No. 10+14 = 17·4 miles—Time-limit 6-50 p. m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 2-50 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Manikin..........	3 12	Officers R A
Sayonara..........	4 16	A Erickson and A L Whitell
Erin	Scr	R W Fisher
Trixie..........	Scr	Officers Royal Scots
Peewit	Scr	F V Evans and D Fraser
Pixie	8 32	J E Aspinwall

Course No. 10 = 12·8 miles,—Time-limit 7 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Lapwing..........	4 16	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E
Maud	6 24	Officers R E
Coralie..........	9 36	A T Cooper
Jean	14 56	C N Moberly
Tomtit..........	Scr	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	5 20	Lieut A C Trench R E
Curlew	7 28	C A Wordsworth
Wagtail	7 28	R Carruthers
Clutha	11 44	Mr J J Welch
Valkyrie	9 36	Mr H E Johnson

Course No. 10 = 1?·8 miles.—Time-limit—7 p.m.

LAMINGTON CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Sails at 3 p. m. to-day.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
27' Whaler..........	48 36	H M S Proserpine
30' Gig	19 54	do
28' Cutter II	24 18	do
30' Cutter I	19 54	do
30' Cutter II	19 54	do
27' Whaler..........	48 36	H M S Hyacinth
30' Gig	19 54	do
30' Cutter I	19 54	do
30' Cutter II	19 54	do
34' Cutter	12 36	do
36' Pinnace I	Scr	do
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Highflyer
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do
34' Cutter	12 36	do
30' Gig I	19 54	do
30' Gig II	19 54	do
30' Cutter I	19 54	do
30' Cutter II	19 54	do

Course No 1 twice round—10 8 miles.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE INCLUDING SHIPS BOAT—Sails at 3-15 p. m. to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Swin	Scr	Lance Corporal Webb R E
Swale	Scr	Sergt Knight R E
Invicta	7 51	Sapper Froud R E
Sauncy Polly	3 55	Sapper Benson R E
30' Cutter	7 51	R I M S Northbrook
27' Whaler	29 25	R I M S Palinurus

Course No. 39 = 7·85 miles—Time-limit—7 p. m.

In case it is necessary to alter the course for B. & C. classes on account of very strong breeze it will be altered to No 20. The signal for such alteration will be flag W. under the flag denoting the course.

THE total numbers under famine relief in India have gone up to 400,000 of whom 300,000 are in the United Provinces.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT, EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

Name..........

Address..........

ROYAL SCOTS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE annual athletic sports of the Royal Scots were held yesterday on the Colaba Parade Ground. The sports were witnessed by a large number of spectators and the several races were very keenly contested. The Egg and Spoon Race and the Sack Race provoked great merriment. The Obstacle Race also proved one of the most interesting items in the programme, the attempts of the competitors to scale the slippery board being quite amusing, and in several cases successful only after repeated exertions. The following are the results:—

Long Jump.—81 Powell 1; Lance-Corporal Lucas 2 and 48 Corporal Powell 3.

Hundred Yards Heats, First Heat—80 Powell 1; 81 Powell 2; and Greig 3. Second Heat.—Corporal Taylor 1.

Third Heat.—21 Powell 1; 98 Ross 2.

Pipe Playing, Young Hands.—Boy Groves 1; Piper Hunter 2; and Boy Smart 3.

Putting the Shot.—85 Private Robertson 1; Pipe Major Duff 2; and Lance-Corporal Robertson 3.

120 Yards Hurdle Race, Open.—First Heat.—81 Powell 1; and Aitcheson 2.

Second Heat.—Sergeant Reynolds 1; and Privat Heaks 2.

Pipe Playing, Open (Marches).—Boy Smart 1; Lance-Corporal Robertson 2; and Nisbet 3.

Officers' Race.—Major Bunbury 1; and Captain Neill 2.

Half Mile Race (Open.)—80 Powell 1; Sparry (Worcesters) 2, and Spicely (R. F. A.) 3.

Native Followers' Race.—Gunno 1; Bendoo 2; and Tedee 3.

High Jump.—Underdown 1; 80 Powell 2; and Dodds 3.

Highland Fling (Open.)—Sergeant Love 1; Pipe-Major Duff 2, and Lance-Corporal Robertson 3.

Quarter Mile Heats.—First Heat.—21 Powell 1 and Martin 2.

Second Heat.—80 Powell 1; and Greig 2.

Third Heat.—81 Powell 1; and Lucas 2.

Egg and Spoon Race.—Mrs. Pugh 1; Mrs. Hibbard 2; and Mrs. Burke 3.

Corporals' Race (220 yards.)—Corporal Harley 1; Corporal Taylor 2; and 48 Corporal Powell 3.

Obstacle Race.—21 Powell 1; Wrench 2; 81 Powell 3; and 80 Powell 4.

Sack Race (Natives.)—Mohan 1; Bala Gaikwad 2; Laduji 3; and Dalvi 4.

Three-Legged Race.—Harley and Powell 1; Kenney and Crews 2; and Greig and Martin 3.

The sports will be continued to-day.

LUCKNOW BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Large Entries Anticipated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

In connection with the Open Boxing Tournament to be held at Lucknow from the 1st to the 5th of February, as Lieutenant-General Sir E. Locke Elliot vacates the command of the Lucknow Division this year, the championship belts presented by him will become the property of the winners of the various competitions.

In consequence of this, very large entries have been received from all over India, the number to date being over 100.

As these entries include all well known men as well as many new men who have come out from Home with good reputations, there is every reason to anticipate an unusually good tournament.

BOMBAY RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25TH.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The First Beginners' Plate, 2-55 p m
2nd Race—The Second Beginners' Plate, 3-20 p m
3rd Race—The Mahim Plate, 3-50 p m
4th Race—The Hurst Park Plate, 4-20 p m
5th Race—The Matoonga Plate, 4-50 p m
6th Race—The Lingfield Plate, 5-15 p m
7th Race—The Dadar Plat., 5-45 p m
8th Race—The Third Beginners' Plate, 6-10 p m

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba	2-25 p m
Church Gate	2-30 p m
Grant Road	2-36 p m
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-40 p m

(S. T.)

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Harmston's Circus which has rapidly attracted the amusement lovers in Bombay is giving its first matinee this afternoon. A full house last evening shows that the popularity of the entertainment is as great as ever and a thoroughly good programme is in store for the whole visit.

THE Society of Indian Art have an exhibition of Oriental paintings at the School of Art at Calcutta on the 29th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

1 There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Tuesday the 28th instant at 7-30 a m.
Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

2 There will be a drill at Santa Cruz for members residing in that neighbourhood on Wednesday the 29th instant at 7 am.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

3 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 4th March and close with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on Wednesday the 18th March.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Jan. 25

[illegible] PARADE FOR SATURDAY [illegible]

No 1 Company—
6" B L Gun Drill at Middle Ground Fort parade at B V A Club at 5 p m
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
No 2 Company
6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, at 5 p m
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

3 4 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 26th instant Firing to Commence at 9 a m.

395 REGTL. MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Monday next the 27th instant at 6-15 p. m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan 23.

39 Camp of Instruction. The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1908.
Conveyance—On Saturday the 1st Proximo, Special accommodation will be made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the Train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations
Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fare which will be refunded
The Railway Authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily:
From Santa Cruz 9-11 and 9-41 a m
From Colaba 4-10 p m
Railway Tickets. Railway Tickets will be issued at the orderly Room for one hour after every parade, and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets
Bedding—All Members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs
Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to complete any deficiencies to which they are entitled before the 31st instant
Adjutant's Office,—The Adjutant's office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant and open in Camp on the 1st proximo
40 It is notified for information that the following alternations are made in the programme of work for the forthcoming Camp of Instruction:—
Monday 3rd Feb Afternoon Parade at 5 p m Subject-Skirmishing
Tuesday 4th Feb—7-15 a m Skirmishing
Tuesday 4th Feb—Parade at 3 p m Subject-Night March, Bivouac and outpost
Wednesday 5th Feb—Strike Camp and return to Santa Cruz with convoy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th Jan. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	23	4	47 p m	4	59
Teheran	24	2	0 p m	0	45
Suez	24	2	20 p m	0	33

NOTICE.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (13-1-08.)

London not fies delay on outwards traffic due interruption English Land Lines. (17-1-08.)

Cable Teneriffe St. Louis (Senegal) interrupted for repairs Telegrams for Senegal can only be forwarded via Lisbon Madeira (17-1-08.)

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for international traffic (31-1-08).

FEAR THE LEAST CHILL.

Colds and Chills cannot be disregarded with impunity.

When you wear Pure Wool Colting the danger of catching either is considerably minimised.

But the Wool must be pure. Any admixture of cotton will destroy the efficacy, and lay the wearer open to various dangers.

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—:o:—

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JULIUS GOVE!

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain,

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office,

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

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Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1908.

ROYAL STIRLING.

THERE is no town in Scotland, not even Edinburgh itself, more rich in historic scenes and memories than the ancient royal residence of Stirling. "Parent of monarchs, nurse of kingly race, The lofty palace, from its height, looks down On pendant walls that guard the lower town; While regal title gives it nobler grace." The quaint old city straggling up the hillside and the rugged fortress crowning the summit in general features so like old Edinburgh and its castle, are well known to all visitors of "Caledonia stern and wild." For Stirling is truly, even to-day, the gate of the Highlands, no longer the sole approach it is true, but still the main thoroughfare for railway, bicycle and motor. So great by reason of this peculiar position has been the national importance of Stirling and so closely knit have her fortunes been with those of the realm's well-being and the ancient monarchy, that a recapitulation of the more prominent events her walls have witnessed cannot but be of interest to all, and they are not few even here in India who seek to be acquainted with the history of Great Britain. The very name of Stirling—properly Stryveling, signifying "strife"—tells how from the beginning it was a scene of contest. The Romans must have had many a fiery conflict with the fierce Caledonii in the neighbourhood. Agricola's forts and Antonius' Wall are not many miles to the South and the intervening ground from Camelon through Stirling to the advanced post of Ardoch—the most complete Roman Camp in Britain—must have been time and time again hotly contested by legionaries and savage mountaineers. Stirling itself was the site of a garrison and doubtless the natural fortress now known as the Castle Rock recommended itself to the keen eye of some Roman strategist as a spot eminently defensible in itself and doubly valuable because it commanded the old Roman military road and the chief ford over the Forth. When the Romans so unfortunately evacuated Britain in the fifth century, the Picts replaced them at Stirling and when the Scots finally triumphed over the Picts and established a national kingdom, Stirling was one of their most important strongholds. When the East Lowlands were subjected to Ella, the Anglo-Saxon Northumbrian king in the 9th century, Stirling, like Edinburgh, was occupied and it was held for 20 years restored to the Scots in return for their assistance against the Danish intruders, it began its historical career as a royal centre. Alexander I. died at Stirling. William the Lion held a Parliament here, David I. founded the great Abbey of Cambuskenneth in the immediate vicinity and the burgh grew in prosperity under royal patronage and the shelter of the Castle walls. It was not, however, until the time of Wallace and Bruce that Stirling achieved world-wide fame, and it was not until the Stuarts were planted on the throne, that we can denominate Stirling the Capital of Scotland. Edward I. of England (Longshanks), the "Hammer of the Scots," seized the Castle in the course of his unprincipled occupation of Scotland after the Battle of Dunbar (1296). Soon, however, appeared that mighty national hero William Wallace, who led his countrymen to victory over the vast English host of De Warenne at the Battle of Stirling Bridge. Here it was that Kirkpatrick uttered his famous "I'll mak sikkar" and here Cressingham, the oppressive English Governor, had his skin flayed off by the maddened Scots. During the ensuing years the fate of Stirling was a microcosm of the fate of Scotland : it was taken by the English and retaken by the Scots time and time again. After Wallace had been beaten at Falkirk (1298) on a battlefield almost within sight of the Castle towers, the fortress was demolished by his order, but it was speedily re-fortified and fell into Edward's hands in 1300 after a stirring siege of three months. Three years later it was again lost and won, and this time retained by the conquerors for more than ten years, until the fateful victory of Bannockburn (1314) placed it finally in the hands of the Scottish king—now Robert Bruce.

The famous victory by the stream of the Bannock, two miles south of Stirling, is justly the proudest page of Scottish history, for here thirty thousand men drove into utter rout Edward II's hundred thousand men and the pride of all his chivalry. The "borestane" where Bruce's standard fluttered is a dearly cherished memorial scrutinized during the season by thousands of spectators. The wood-crowned Gillie's Hill is not the least prominent landmark of the battlefield. Bruce, now safely seated on his throne, more fortunate than the far truer patriot William Wallace, constantly lived in Stirling Castle and held some parliaments at Cambuskenneth. As the long war of Independence rolled on, the Border towns, Jedburgh, Peebles and Traquair, yielded to the more secure fortress of Stirling as the regular royal residence, and the Stuarts, of whom Robert II was the first king, took pride in building a new castle and noble palace. Despite their impregnable seat the kings of this dynasty were born to misfortune. James I., the poet King, much of whose earlier life was spent in English captivity, regarded Stirling as his Windsor, but he was assassinated when all too young. James II as a minor was the prey of contending factions and we hear of the Queen Mother conveying him from Edinburgh to Stirling in a trunk to regain his freedom. In 1452 he stabbed the too-powerful Earl of Douglas to death in the Castle and threw him out of the window which is still shown to the visitor. Killed shortly after by the bursting of a cannon-ball, he was succeeded by James III a still more luckless monarch. James III built the existing Parliament House within the Castle walls but he spent his days in fooling with his low-born favourites rather than in "good governance." The barons therefore rebelled and defeated their king at Sauchieburn, quite close to Bannockburn. James, in panic flight, was overtaken and assassinated in a cottage which has well stood the test of time. He and his Queen are buried in the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. James IV., the Knight of Snowdon, hymned by Scott in his "Lady of the Lake," helped forward the building of Stirling but perished with the noblest of the land at Flodden where "shivered was fair Scotland's spear and broken was her lance." James V. completed the existing palace with its quaint pilasters and statuary and died of a broken heart after his defeat by the English at Solway Moss, 1542.

Queen Mary, an infant eight days old, succeeded to all the cares of the harassed kingdom. She was crowned at Stirling and spent her earlist childhood there, prior to her departure for France. Here after her return, she married Darnley ; here also, James VI., the offspring of the union, was baptised and crowned, the sermon on the latter occasion being preached by John Knox. Many a stirring scene was witnessed by Stirling's walls during the turbulent minority of the theologian king. Later, in 1596, his son, the lamented Prince Henry, was christened in the Palace at a ceremony more magnificent than any seen by Scots before. During the 17th and 18th centuries, historic figures cross the stage in quick succession. Stirling witnessed Charles II's attempts to regain the crown in 1650; it surrendered, though not willingly, to Cromwell : it was battered by General Monk. In the rebellion of 1715 forces were collected by Argyll to fight at Sheriffmuir, five miles distant, and in the '45 Prince Charlie held his court at Bannockburn House and defeated the Government troops in the second battle of Falkirk. On this occasion, the town welcomed the beloved exile, but the Castle held out and the Governor pulled down one arch of the famous old bridge to prevent the free passage of the rebel forces. For the last hundred and fifty years Stirling has been strangely peaceful, but it had, in truth, witnessed enough of strife and bloodshed to render it ever memorable in history. The old town wall still stands in places, the noble parish church is but little defaced, many a quant old dwelling-house adorns the sleepy streets, the Castle remains to guard the mighty rock, and the seven battlefields which were contested to gain possession of the Castle are, all but Falkirk, undescrated by the builder. The King's park where the royal Stuarts chased the deer is now a first class golf course and the parterres of the court-gardens may be traced in a field at the foot of the precipitate Castle crag. The Forth seemingly unconscious of the blood which once polluted her fair stream, still peacefully pursues her winding way through the smiling plain which once resounded to the wild slogan of Wallace and the Bruce. For those who cherish heroism and who care to meditate on the glorious past there is in the world no more inspiring landscape than that which unfolds itself to the view from the ramparts of the Castle wall of Stirling.

LAST YEAR'S BRITISH TRADE.

THE official returns on last year's British over-seas trade, which have now reached India, show that the generally increasing character of the trade was maintained to the finish, although the December figures showed a weakening in the tendency to expand in accordance with the declining tendency of the prices of many materials and the slackening of the stimulus which many foreign influences exerted. The total value of the year's imports was six hundred and fifty-six millions and of the exports, four hundred and twenty-six millions two hundred thousand, the trade in re-exportation of foreign and colonial merchandise amounting to some ninety-two millions. The actual values for December show an increase in the imports of £1,330,894 and in the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures of £1,332,561, again expressing, though rather feebly, one of the striking features of the year—a relatively greater increase of exports of home productions than of the imports of foreign and colonial productions. The re-exports of the latter during December show an actual decrease in the declared value for that month of £1,026,100, indicating a continuance of the contracting tendency in the handling trade observable in the October and November figures, which was an early symptom of a slackening of the world's trade in general. The increase in the value of the imports for 1907 is officially declared as £38,015,676, as against an increase in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish productions and manufactures of £50,629,258 for the same year, and an increase of £6,869,661 in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise. Finally, to complete these rectifications in the general statistics of the year's over-seas trade, the 1907 debit balance shown on merely merchandise account, is, according to the official figures for the year, £127,727,000 in round figures as compared with £182,459,000, the maximum indebtedness or excess imports shown by the mere merchandise exchanges in any year (1903) during the past eighteen years. Individual trade returns show that the increase in the declared value of the imports in December is more than covered by the increase in that of the food group alone, chiefly by grain and flour. To give details, food, drink, and tobacco increased by £1,521,225 while there is only an increase of £251,694 in the aggregate value of raw imports and a decrease of nearly half a million sterling is shown in that of the manufactured articles. Despite the prospects of famine, the grain imports from India increased while less came from Russia, Roumania, Canada and the Argentine, but the increase in value is not directly commensurate with the fluctuation in amount owing to an increase in prices. For the same reason an increase in cotton imports is recorded, Egypt benefiting most largely, whilst against this is a decrease in the value of the imports of flax, hemp and jute to the extent of over a million sterling. On the other side of the ledger the increase in exports is almost wholly covered by the coal trade to the extent of over a million, while machinery and cotton goods contribute increases of about half a million each. The recent fall in the Bank rate, despite American calls, is accounted for by the fact that gold imports for the month totalled £7,781,938 as compared with £4,195,729 in the previous December, and it is noteworthy that of this increase British South Africa claims over two millions while Australia sent over a million sterling—a considerable increase on the previous December. Going deeper into the gold dealings Germany sent two and a half millions against half a million recalled, and America claimed three and a half millions ; so that the total exports, £4,879,266 left, a net amount of £2,902,672 in hand. The year's gold receipts were £57,088,547 and the exports £50,866,009, so that after deducting the amount used in the arts the balance was small. During December India sent gold worth £176,948 and recalled only £154,450 the reversal of the usual position being easily understood ; but during the year the Indian calls on English gold amounted to £6,128,000 while only £2,134,539 was exported to England.

IN THE HAPPY VALLEY.

BOOKS on Kashmir are rapidly multiplying and the time must soon come, if, indeed, it has not already arrived, when the author who wishes to find a public will have to abandon generalities and devote himself to special subjects. But, for the present, one may welcome a lightly written sketch of what is to be expected in the daily life of a holiday there, for such is the task which Major Swinburne set himself when he transformed his private diary into a volume, "A Holiday in the Happy Valley with Pen and Pencil." Those who have not been there must be constrained to wonder whether, after all, Kashmir is such a shikari's paradise as it has been painted. Recently we referred to Colonel Patterson's remarkable aptitude for meeting, and shooting, lions in Uganda. Major Swinburne with great frankness records many exciting days with his rifle in search of the elusive bear which never appeared. But while Colonel Patterson spent all his spare time with his rifle, Major Swinburne was quite content to leave it on one side while he exercised to great advantage the more delicate weapon, the brush. Few, very few, are sufficiently gifted to write their diary in such a manner as to merit publication, and Major Swinburne will not rank high in the annals of literature on account of his book. It has, certainly, much humour and savours of a keen insight into the failings of human nature, but it is for neither of these that the book is most noticeable. The greatest attraction is the twenty-four illustrations with which the volume is illustrated. Major Swinburne has been more than ordinarily successful in catching that most indescribable thing "atmosphere." It is hard to say where he has been most successful—in his sombre view of the Jhelum at Srinagar or in the extraordinarily bright little sketch to which he gives the name "Native Boats." One turns from sketch to sketch wondering first at the beauty of the scenes and then at the skill with which they have been depicted. Without doubt the most fascinating of the views shown is that of the temple in the Nishat Bagh. Its simplicity, accentuated by a glimpse of the huge hills in the background and the glorious clusters of flowers which lie around it, marks it out as a place pre-eminently meant for dreaming in. But Kashmir blends the immense with the delicate in a mysterious manner, and a view of the Jhelum in early spring when the green leaves have hardly sprung from their yellow buds is enough to cause a longing to visit the happy valley, oblivious of the possible absence of bear and regardless of the discomforts of the journey. For most Kashmir means sport, but for those with the eye of the artist it means very much more.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Vorwaerts," from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 24th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Capri," from Honkong, left Singapore for Penang on the 24th instant.

REPORTS from Eastern Bengal and Assam state that the recent rain has benefited standing crops and that the prospects are now fair to good.

DR. BEHRIRN SCHWARZBACH, a well known German scientist and lecturer at the Berlin University, is on a short visit to Bombay, and is staying at the Great Western Hotel.

THE "Pioneer" understands that Mr. H. D. Griffin, Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh, will officiate on the Bench of the Allahabad High Court until His Majesty's pleasure is known, when Sir William Burkitt retires early in April next.

THE "Ceylon Observer" is informed that the cocoanut stem disease is spreading very rapidly in the Western Province of the island. The treatment recommended by the Acting Government Mycologist is being adopted and it is expected that with the return of Mr. Petch, Government Mycologist, who is due about the 29th January, more extensive measures will be taken to cope with the disease.

IT has been ascertained that Mark Twain is financially affected by the recent collapse of the Knickerbooker Trust, in which he had more than 50,000dol. (£10,000) deposited.

AT the resumption of the trial of General Stoessel witnesses were called who unanimously declared that after the death of General Kodratenko Port Arthur became untenable.

THE Norddeutscher Lloyd announce that the large steamers of their Mediterranean-Levant service, leaving Marseilles or Genoa every Saturday, now call at Messina, in connection with the Adria Company's services between Messina, Syracuse, and Malta.

IN Miss Elsie Baker the village of Nether Cerne (Dorsetshire) possesses probably the youngest church organist in the kingdom. She is only twelve years old, but has had charge of the instrument for over two years, and has proved herself a most efficient musician.

IT is notified from the War Office that the general question of the musketry training of the Territorial Force is now under consideration, and that, pending a decision on the question, members of the force will this year fire the course fired by Volunteers last year—namely, (a) That laid down in the Musketry Regulations (Provisional), 1903 ; or (b) that laid down in Appendix VIII., Volunteer Regulations, 1901. It is added that arrangements for ranges will, in accordance with the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, be made by county associations.

THE Rev. C. F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, startled his wealthy congregation at the close of his sermon by a dramatic threat to resign his membership unless they were less stingy with their money "Not only must the money be raised at once, but there must be a drastic reform of the financial methods of the church, in order that such an episode shall never recur," he declared. The congregation, among whom was Mr. Rockefeller, did not fail to respond to the preacher's demand. Many of them had but little cash with them, but when the plate was taken round they placed I. O. U.'s in it. One of these, bearing Mr. Rockefeller's name, was, the "Express" states, for £1,400, the whole amount of the deficit. At the close of the service Mr. Aked received an intimation from Mr. Rockefeller expressing regret that such a demand on his part should have been necessary, and assuring him that in the future he had only to ask to have.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE "TIMES."

The Persian Gulf.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

It is a tribute to the position of the "Times" as one of our greatest institutions that the changes impending in the management of that journal have almost entirely absorbed public attention since the "Observer" startled the world by its announcement of last Sunday. The paragraph in the "Observer" read as follows :—"It is understood that important negotiations are taking place which will place the direction of the "Times" newspaper in the hands of a very capable proprietor of several popular magazines and newspapers." It was assumed in some quarters that Lord Northcliffe was alluded to, but the "Observer" belongs to that nobleman and although modesty is not perhaps the most striking feature of the New Journalism it is not, whatever its faults, altogether destitute of a virtue which as the American says is very good but does not lead to worldly success. Eliminating Lord Northcliffe the paragraph could only allude to either Sir George Newnes or his pupil Mr. C. Arthur Pearson. It was not very long before we knew that the latter—described not so very long ago by Mr. Chamberlain, no mean judge, as "the greatest 'hustler' I have ever known"—was the gentleman indicated. On Tuesday came the following official announcement :—

"Negotiations are in progress whereby it is contemplated that "The Times" newspaper shall be formed into a limited company under the proposed chairmanship of Mr. Walter. The newspaper, as heretofore, will be published at Printing House Square.

The business management will be reorganized by Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, the proposed managing director.

The editorial character of the paper will remain unchanged, and it will be conducted, as in the past, on lines independent of party politics.

The contemplated arrangements will, in all probability, require the sanction of the Court before they become definitive."

The fact that Mr. Pearson is or was prominently identified with the Tariff Reform League naturally caused people to suppose that the "Times" had been captured by the leaders of that party, but what has since transpired does not bear out that idea. The London Editor of the "Manchester Guardian," who is usually well informed, wrote on Monday night :—"Whatever the cause, the fact that the "Times" was in the market has been known for a long time past. Not only that, but it has been known to a few that there has been a close struggle for the paper between a set of Free Trade purchasers on the one side and a set of Protectionists on the other. The new fact is that the Protectionists have won. I should like to say definitely that the result has been no fault of the Free-traders. It was simply due to the fact that Mr. Walter would not sell to the Free-traders, and there was no getting over that. It is not the loss of a paper to Free Trade, for the "Times" has of late years—since 1903—been Protectionist. But there have been signs within the last few months of return to a better mind. After all, the "Times" has so great a name at home and abroad that its recapture for Free Trade would have been a great and notable victory." It is true that Sir Alexander Henderson who is, it seems, finding a good deal of the new capital for Mr. Pearson is a Tariff Reformer, but both Lord Brassey and Lord Rothschild are Free Traders and the former a very staunch Liberal. Another of the shareholders of the "Times" is a Liberal member of Parliament. I allude to Sir Edward Tennant, M.P., who is not only a proprietor by inheritance but not very long ago largely increased his holding. Moreover, Mr. Pearson has given a categorical denial to the statement that he is acting for a party or committee of wealthy Tariff Reformers. "I am not," he writes, "acting on behalf of a party of Tariff Reformers or on behalf of any other party, association or committee." Apparently he is only acting as a business man—and as a very acute business man. One result of the great change will, it seems, be to end the differences between the "Times" and the publishers—differences which have, it seems, had such a disastrous effect on the advertisement revenue of the leading journal. The Book Club will, it is announced, continue as an ordinary library worked in connection with the "Times," and accepting the conditions as to net prices and second-hand books which the trade believes to be essential for the maintenance of a fair profit to all concerned in selling books. Every reader of the "Times" will be glad to hear that Mr. Buckle is to remain Editor. Mr. Walter, it is said, stipulated for this. It is not stated that he made the same stipulations with regard to Mr. Moberly Bell who has for so long reigned in Printing House Square.

PERSIAN GULF PROBLEMS.

At a meeting of the Central Asian Society on Wednesday Mr. Lovat Fraser initiated an instructive discussion on the above subject, on which, as I need not remind Bombay readers, he speaks with knowledge and authority. He was emphatic in the assertion that we can brook no rivalry in the Gulf and above all we cannot consent to the establishment of territorial interests by any other Power. The maintenance of British predominance in that region is, he declared, an essential part of the defence of India. He fears that we are approaching a period when our supremacy in the Gulf may be challenged far more seriously than has ever been the case in the past, and we ought to be prepared. He expressed regret that the Anglo-Russian Convention should have left our position so liable to misconception. That Russia should have acknowledged our special interests in Persian waters is not enough. "Per mare, per terras." Our special interests extended over land as well as sea. "They included the broad plains of Ispahan. Our sphere of interest should have at least been demarcated by a line drawn through Ispahan to the Karun river." As it is, Mr. Fraser extended, "we seem to have almost deliberately divested ourselves by implication of any special interests throughout Southern Persia west of Bunder Abbas, and to have left the door open so that any who wish may enter. His information is that the clauses affecting Persia have made a very unfavourable impression upon the inhabitants of the South and that they have appreciably diminished over prestige. When the iron road has been extended to Bagdad as in his opinion it assuredly will be sooner or later—perhaps sooner than later,—it is imperative that we should build the section from Bagdad to the sea. Mr. Fraser concluded his interesting paper by calling attention to the fact that, while large sums have been spent on excavations in Egypt and Mesopotamia, the ancient remains that exist in the Persian Gulf have hitherto been strangely neglected by savants. This is more surprising, seeing that according to some authorities the earliest human civilisations were cradled in the Gulf. Mr. Valentine Chirol who presided, while agreeing with the lecturer that our paramountcy must be maintained, dissociated himself from some of Mr. Fraser's criticisms of the Anglo-Russian Convention. As an old Foreign Office man Mr. Chirol realises more clearly than some of Sir Edward Grey's critics the difficulties he had to face. Though the Convention falls far short of the hopes he at one time entertained, Mr. Chirol thinks it represents on the whole more gain than loss "in the present condition of affairs in this country." Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., went further and aroused the ire of his Liberal colleague Mr H. F. B Lynch, the member for Ripon, by declaring that, after all, the Convention does not make great concessions but simply recognises accomplished facts. Mr. Lynch went so far as to say that such a Convention ought not to have been signed by the representatives of Great Britain "except after defeat in a disastrous war." Mr. Rees had referred to the "lack of Imperial spirits in the House of Commons as a matter that had to be considered by those responsible on our side for the Convention. Mr. Lynch brushed aside this explanation. In his opinion the Convention is unsatisfactory because our foreign affairs "are conducted according to the notions of amateurs. Naturally Mr. Lynch is aggrieved, but whatever may be the shortcomings of Sir E. Grey's advisers those gentlemen are not amateurs," and I do not wonder that the Chairman chivalrously protested against the Hon. Gentleman's attack on great public departments." Lord Lamington also took part in the discussion and though he is under no obligations to the Government now in power he generously recognised that, although the Convention is not in his view quite satisfactory, they had, when framing it, to think of questions all over the world."

THE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN SETTLERS.

It is to be hoped that the meeting held at Caxton Hall yesterday under the presidency of Lord Ampthill will have a good effect in Pretoria and that the Transvaal Government may be led to realise that quite a respectable body of opinion in this country is opposed to the drastic measures taken against our Indian fellow subjects residing in the new colony. Even Sir West Ridgeway who denies that British Indians can claim the right to settle in any numbers without restriction in any part of the Empire, and who bluntly says that we in England would not tolerate here a large influx of British Indians or any other Asiatics, admits that existing settlers in the Transvaal ought to be protected. The promoters of the meeting made the excusable mistake of hiring only one of the smaller rooms at Caxton Hall ; it had not been anticipated that so many would attend. Lord Ampthill avoided the exaggeration which has detracted from the usefulness of some of his former utterances on this subject and in his introductory speech spoke with statesmanlike caution. Indeed he was too moderate for some of his hearers. It was a European necessity that South Africa should be preserved as a white man's country—a place for the overflow of the crowded population of Europe. The Indians themselves did not for a moment dispute this right of the Colonies. On the contrary they had always admitted it. They did not claim an equal share in the white man's property. They only asked for such rights as were analogous to the rights of a community as against those of the individual owners of property. The whole attitude of the Indians in South Africa had been more modest, more fair, and more reasonable than the attitude of Europeans would have been in similar circumstances. He dwelt upon that because it was important to have any question of that kind swept out of the discussion. They admitted the right of the colony. Here he was interrupted by cries of "Not all of us" and "Very few." Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., who is taking a very active part in this movement, both by his pen and his voice, in moving first resolution disputed the accuracy of Lord Ampthill's description of South Africa as a white man's land. Another of Mr. Cox's points was that the white oligarchy of the Transvaal includes what we sometimes hear called the scum of Europe but which he, with more restraint, referred to as "people from every quarter." It must be conferred that the wording of the resolutions did not bear out completely the conciliatory language of Lord Ampthill ; but Mr. Rees was not very adroit in the course he took to get them toned down, and some of those present tried to bowl him down. A number of Socialists headed by Mr. Frank Smith created a diversion. After Mr. Rees's amendment had been ignominously rejected, Mr. Smith, claiming to represent 6,000 working men as member of the Trades Council of Lambeth and district, moved :—"That this meeting protests against the treatment now being meted out to British Indians in the Transvaal and calls upon the Government to insist on equal rights being accorded to every British-born subject in South Africa, without regard to race or colour." The Chairman would not accept this as an amendment but said it might be brought on later as a resolution. When Mr. Smith and his friends acted upon this promise the Chairman saw that he had made a mistake and endeavoured to get the Socialists to let the matter drop. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree and Mr. Ritch (Secretary of the South Africa British Indian Committee) made similar appeals. A section of the meeting insisted upon Mr. Smith's motion being put, and 23 including some Indians voted for it. As a larger number held up their hands against the resolution it was declared to be lost, and Mr. Smith marched out of the room.

FAMILY AND NATIONALITY IN INDIA.

I assisted, at the French say, at a meeting of the Positivist Society at Essex Street Hall last Sunday night when the lady known as Sister Nivedita delivered an address on the above theme. The subject was not perhaps very happily chosen, for although the address may have been what the Chairman (Mr. Swinny) described it—"charming"—the two divisions did not dovetail and in my opinion Sister Nivedita would have done better to restrict her lectures to her experiences of Indian family life and to leave nationality to people who know more about it than she appears to do. At the outset she complained of the wrong impressions that may be conveyed by English translations of Indian terms : for example, cow worship. According to her idea there is no such thing as cow worship as we understand the word "worship." When an Indian girl visits the cow-shed in the early morning with her garlands, &c., the object she has in view is not to worship the cow but to show that animal proper sympathy. These are not Sister Nivedita's exact words, but the substance of them. *A propos* she mentioned that once when pointing this fact out to a meeting at an Agricultural College in the United States the professors told her that the Indian customs of treating the cow with so much friendly feeling was an admirable and practical one. A cow which was well treated by and liked its milker always gave more milk than when its udders were manipulated by an unsympathetic dairymaid. We live and learn. Of course, in dealing with "nationality" Sister Nivedita could not avoid referring to the Surat fiasco, though she did not call it a fiasco, and she was not at any pains to conceal her admiration for the policy of the "Extremists." The Chairman had previously announced that Sister Nivedita would, after her address, be pleased to answer questions, and when she sat down a member of the Positivist body, Mr Hember, got up and asked as an average Englishman what practical reforms she proposed. She replied : "An immense accession of Education" and then she launched into a fierce attack of Lord Curzon for having, as she said, in this matter favoured the Eurasians at the expense of the Indians. Indeed she declined that Lord Curzon wished to make India a nation of coolies ! An old and respected Positivist, Mr Henry Ellis, himself an ex-Indian Official was not satisfied with Sister Nivedita's answer and pressed her to make a more explicit statement. Incidentally Mr. Ellis said that he did not disparage education. It had, however, been said that the effect of the education already imparted to Indians had been to cause a desire to put an end to British rule in India. Was there not a danger that with the growth of education the wish to be independent would be increased ; and so on ? Sister Nivedita said she thought she *had* replied to Mr. Hember's question but there was somebody present who could answer in a masculine way. She alluded to Mr. S. K. Ratcliff (late of the "Statesman"). Mr. Ratcliffe, however, was not the lecturer and he, not unnaturally, was indisposed to take on the job. The aims and aspirations of the Congress party, he observed, had been set forth by Mr. Gokhale in an article appearing in the "Reformer's Year Book" (price one shilling) and to this publication he referred those who wanted information on the subject. He then resumed his seat amidst laughter. Another member of the audience then ingenuously asked the lecturer for particulars as to her "rôle" in India. She good-naturedly informed him that her work was chiefly of a literary character and that she spent most of the day at her desk, but she also helped Sister Christine in her educational efforts for the benefit of Indian girls. Arising out of Sister Nivedita's detailed answer to the last mentioned question a young lady got up and gravely asked the lecturer to say what she meant by "orthodox women" whereupon I fled.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lord Lamington has been on a visit this week to Lord Curzon at Hackwood, Basingstoke. Since Lord Lamington's return from Bombay the state of Lady Lamington's health has been such as to cause him worry, but the latest accounts are, I am pleased to say, more favourable. It was hoped that Lord Lamington would take the chair at the Society of Arts next Thursday, when Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., reads his paper on "Indian Agriculture ;" and he would have done so but for the fact that he must be in Scotland on that date. An excellent substitute has been secured in the person of Sir James Monteath and this, I believe, will be his "first appearance" in London.

I very much regret to have to announce that Mr. Evelyn Gray late Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, died at his residence in South Kensington on Tuesday last. The sad event is a great shock to his many friends. Mr. Gray passed away quite suddenly. When I last saw him, towards the end of November, he seemed in good health and more recently I had a letter from him in which he said he looked forward to attending, this winter, some Indian gatherings in which we were both interested. What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue ! Mr. Gray was only 52.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MR. BALFOUR ON ANTI-SOCIALISM.

Mr. Churchill on the Lords.

GENERAL ELECTION NOT IMPOSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Balfour, speaking as the guest of the City Conservative Association, denounced Socialism. He said he foresaw a rearrangement of the political forces, with the Socialists on one side, and the Anti-Socialists on the other, the Unionists and old-fashioned Liberals coalescing.

LATER.

It is stated that a Labour Conference will be held in London shortly with the object of establishing an Anti-Socialism organization.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Mr Winston Churchill, speaking at Birmingham, said he did not think there would be a General Election for three years, but the unexpected might occur.

If the Liberals obtained a majority at the next Election, they should not undertake the responsibility of administration without reforming the House of Lords.

Mr. Churchill repudiated the idea of immediate universal Old-Age Pensions, but the possibility of considerably increasing the proportion of direct taxation, coincident with the restriction of Military expenditure, would facilitate a gradual and practicable scheme.

The future election policy of the Labour Party is discussed in the "Labour Leader" by Mr. H. Russell Smart.

"Before the end of the coming year we may have a general election," he says; "at any rate, it will follow soon after. It will then be too late to deal effectively with organisation. Therefore the importance of the present gathering.

"Consider the present political situation. The Labour Party is thirty-two strong. It is about to receive a large accession from the Trade Union Group, by which its numbers will be increased to forty-seven. The relations of the Nationalists with the Labour Party are of the most friendly description, and it is evident they have more ground of common action with the Labour Party than with the official Liberals. This gives an independent party of 120 strong. It is dangerous to prophesy in politics, but it is a reasonable assumption that the result of the next election will be a considerable reduction of the Liberal majority. The combined party of Irish Nationalism and Labour, and probably either section will hold the balance of power.

"If that be the outcome, then the result must be another split in the Liberal ranks, and the formation of a coalition Government, as happened in 1886, after the introduction of the Home Rule Bill. Then at last we shall have the new political formation which we have anticipated for the last fifteen years. The issue of politics will again be clear and definite, Capital versus Socialism and Labour.

"The contest following, probably not later than 1914, will be fraught with the most tremendous consequences. The Labour Party will approach the constituencies not as a group whose object is merely to exert influence upon whatever Government may be in power, but as the Opposition. It will be in a position to contest every constituency and to invite the electorate to return it in sufficient numbers to form an actual majority capable of conducting the national administration. I believe there is every prospect of the electorate responding to that appeal. I believe, and I contend without undue optimism, we have the opportunity of obtaining a Socialist and Labour majority within seven or eight years from the present time. The realisation of this forecast depends upon the way in which we conduct the movement between now and the next general election.

"The prestige and influence now exerted by the Labour Party depend not upon the number of its M. P.'s but upon the potentialities that lie behind them. Assure the Government that the strength of the Labour Party has a limit like that of the Nationalists, and they would treat it with like contempt. Should the next election show no increase either in the number of its supporters or members returned, then its power will be gone and the fruition of our hopes will be delayed for a generation.

"It is therefore necessary that all our efforts should be directed to organising our forces so as to obtain a great increase in Parliamentary power, and as large a vote as possible in the constituencies. The country should be educated to regard us seriously as a party prepared and capable of conducting the national business. We want a hundred Labour members in the next Parliament; we want a voting strength of a million in the constituencies. That means that we should have at least 200 candidates in the field."

THE UNEMPLOYED IN CHICAGO.

Police Disperse Anarchist Meeting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A demonstration of the unemployed, organized by Anarchists, at Chicago, was dispersed by the police using clubs and whips after a pitched battle.

THE ARRESTED RUSSIANS IN PARIS.

Released but will be Deported.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The two Russians, who were arrested in Paris for changing notes stolen from a Treasury van at Tiflis have been released on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, but they will be expelled from France.

END OF CROSBY HALL.

Negotiations Futile.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The destruction of Crosby Hall has begun, the negotiations for its preservation having failed.

MOLTKE CASE SEQUEL.

Another Conviction.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Count Hohenan has been acquitted and Count Lynar sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment as the result of the trial arising from their connection with the Moltke case.

AMERICAN PURCHASE OF SILVER.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Washington Treasury has purchased 200,000 ounces of silver at 55·82.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Official View of the Question.

STRUGGLE TO BE CONTINUED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A telegram from Pretoria states that Mr. Rissik, Transvaal Minister for Lands and Native Affairs, speaking at a meeting, said that people abroad failed to recognize that the Asiatic question was one of life or death to the Transvaal.

The Registration Act would be upheld, but without unnecessary severity. Its only object was to stem the further influx of Asiatics.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Indians held a meeting at Johannesburg today at which it was resolved to continue the struggle to the bitter end at any cost.

The Europeans have also held a Meeting at Johannesburg and elsewhere at which resolutions were passed supporting the Government and urging firmness.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Colonial Minister's Policy Resented.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Germans in East Africa have sent a Memorial to the Reichstag protesting against Herr Dernberg's policy threatening to convert the German Protectorate into a Negro and Indian Colony.

ENGLISH RAILWAY SMASH.

Eleven Killed in a Fog.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A Southampton express, when passing through Leatherhead, crashed into a local Wimbledon train, in a fog. Eleven persons were injured.

JAPANESE AND CANADA.

The Attitude of British Columbia.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

A telegram from Ottowa states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking in the House of Commons, denied that he had instructed the disallowance of the British Columbian Asiatic Restriction Bill.

Mr. Ross, a Liberal Member, condemned the reintroduction of Natal's Act in view of the settlement with Japan.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Japan has forbidden emigration to Hawaii except in the case of near relatives of previous emigrants.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Direct Negotiations Renewed.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

Direct negotiations have been resumed between the Cotton Employers and the Operatives. This is regarded as a favourable sign.

WARSHIPS IN COLLISION.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Destroyer "Quail" when leaving Portsmouth after extensive repairs, collided with the gunboat "Hazard" and was badly stove in amidships.

SIR ROBERT HART'S LEAVE.

A Possible Deputy.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Reuter wires from Peking that Sir Robert Hart has applied for two year's leave, and is proposing that Sir Robert Bredon shall replace him temporarily.

THE "AMSTERDAM" COLLISION.

Strenuous Efforts to Save the Missing Boat.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Dutch have formed a squadron of tugs and trawlers to search for the "Amsterdam's" boat. It is believed that she has been blown out to sea

The fog is extremely dense, affecting an area of 600,000 square miles, including the whole of the North Sea.

The latest report states that the missing passengers have been saved.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Second Reading Passed.

LONDON, JANUARY 24.

The Commonwealth Senate has passed the second reading of the Tariff Bill.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The death is announced of Mr. Gaddum, head of the well-known firm of that name in Manchester.

[Mr. George Henry Gaddum was the senior partner of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., of Manchester; and the local branch of the firm was closed yesterday in respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman. A prominent and enterprising citizen of Manchester, he was widely known and esteemed for his keen interest in the public institutions of that city. Only last September, he celebrated his eightieth birthday, receiving the felicitations of a large number of friends and acquaintances. His connection with this country, through the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., dates back to half a century, during which period he had been instrumental in a large measure in establishing the trade between India and Manchester on a firm basis and in increasing the volume of trade in East India cotton. Mr. Gaddum was the nephew of the founder of the firm, the late Mr. F. E. Gaddum. The deceased Mr. G. H. Gaddum was associated with the public and commercial life of Manchester for over 55 years, during which period he was the senior partner and head of the firm of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. He also occupied a leading position in Manchester, and had been chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and a director of several Banks and insurance companies, the chief among them being the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company and William Deakins' Bank.]

GOVERNMENT'S RAILWAY POLICY.

Punjab Chamber's Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 24.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, in response to an invitation from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, have submitted to the Railway Finance Committee at the India Office a short statement of their views on the following subjects which are now under consideration:—

(1) Whether the amounts allotted in recent years for Railway construction and equipment in India are sufficient for the needs of the country and for the development of its trade, and, if not, then.

(2) What additional amounts may properly and advantageously be raised for this purpose?

(3) Within what limits of time and by what methods they should be raised?

(4) Towards what object should they be applied?

(5) Whether the system under which the Railway Board now works is satisfartory or is capable of improvement and to make recommendations.

The reply of the Chamber to this set of questions is expressed as follows:—

"My Committee are of opinion that the necessities of a country in the matter of railways and the facilities they afford can best be measured by the demands trade makes on them. In the last twelve months the cry from merchants was not so much for new lines as for rolling stock to transport merchandise over existing lines, and it is, therefore, to be concluded that the amounts allotted in recent years for the purpose of equipments of existing railways are not sufficient. What is necessary in this respect can only be determined by experience and by the Managers of Railways and by the Railway Board. When the work of equipment of existing lines has been completed the doubling of the lines on all the trunk railways (where traffic justifies it) should be pushed on vigorously. The amount that can be expended with economy and with regard to the interest of the State should be the amount allotted for expenditure, and once an allotment is made it should be ear-marked to see its work completed.

Railway finance should, my Committee urge, be separated from the General Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, and the Railway Board should submit the Budget for Railways to Government in the usual way. The present system of raising money for the State Railways is, my Committee believe, the most economic that can be adopted, and there is no reason why it should not continue. The security the Railways offer is good. It is, however, to be remembered that it is not politic to put too great a strain on the credit of the State even when the return from remunerative works are satisfactory, and therefore private enterprise should be encouraged to take up the construction and equipment of new railways on terms fair to the investor and fair to the State.

The system under which the Railway Board now works is not satisfactory, and it is doubtful if the Board is placed in a subordinate position to the Department of Commerce and Industry it will even be possible for it to do better work than it is doing now. My Committee are of opinion that the great expansion in the railway system of India justifies the recommendation that Railways be made a Department of the Government of India, and that the President of the Railway Board be given a seat in the Council. They are further of opinion that the Board should be strengthened in the spirit of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No 206 G. of 18th February, 1905.

THE ZAKKA KHEL RAIDS.

Views of the "Pioneer."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

The Zakka Khel raids on the Peshawar and Kohat Frontiers go to show, says the *Pioneer*, how comparatively a small section of the tribe can dominate the rest if they are only resolute enough. The Zakkas live mostly in the bazaar and the valley, and between them and the British border are other and more powerful sections of Afridis, who, as a whole, are opposed to all raiding now as it imperils their allowances from the Government.

But they dare not apparently check the well-armed bands of robbers on their rapid incursions. In one solitary instance the raid upon the Jalozai was action taken against the Zakkas. The latter had made a big capture of transport mules and these were intercepted by the Zakka Khel and sent back to the Military authorities.

One reason why the other sections are afraid of barring the passage of the raiders is that the latter murdered some headmen who gave information to the Khyber officials as to the starting of a band on predatory expedition. Since then even influential Maliks hesitate to move, though they would willingly see the Zakka Khel trouble effectively stamped out.

RANGOON TELEGRAPHISTS.

Apprehensions of Official Displeasure.

APPEAL TO DIRECTOR GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 24.

At a meeting of the local Telegraphists held last night the following resolution was adopted:—Owing to charges preferred against the General Secretary as contravening paragraphs 16 and 17 of the rules regarding the conduct of Government servants which is unwarranted, it was resolved that the following be wired to the Director General:—

We respectfully represent, judging recent enquiries instituted by the Director of Traffic while at Rangoon, and subsequent measures adopted to prosecute these enquiries, we are fearful that all who have taken active part in matters connected with the various representations on behalf of the Signalling Staff will meet with grave official displeasure, and would respectfully ask that a record be made of our protest against singling out anyone of the members of the various Committees which might result in departmental proceedings, and would earnestly pray you will see your way to give an assurance of your protection against such measures, especially the Director of Traffic pledging himself that the men need have no apprehension of being in any way harassed.

This meeting was held without the knowledge of the General Secretary.

KNIGHTING OF A CIVILIAN JUDGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

The question of granting honours and rewards to Civilian Judges in Indian High Courts has, says the "Pioneer," always been a delicate one, and the old practice was to withhold the final distinction of knighthood until after retirement. But the convention has been departed from in the past few years, with the result that invidious distinctions have apparently been drawn between Courts in different Provinces.

A trustworthy correspondent at home informs us that the old rule is now to be reverted to and that only on retirement after long and meritorious service will a Judge be knighted.

THE ARDHODAYA YOGA.

Bengalee Bathing Festival.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The "Bengalee" is advertising for five hundred young men as volunteers to help the women at the huge gathering expected here at the bathing festival called "Ardhodaya Yoga," which takes place on the 2nd of February.

THE MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA.

Mr. A. G. Hooper's Discourse.

A DAMPER ON INDIAN EXTREMISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

At the invitation of the Members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha Mr. A. G. Hooper, M. P., was present at a "conversazione" got up in his honour at the office of the Madras Mahajana Sabha in Mount Road, yesterday evening.

Mr. V. Kishnaswami Iyer, on behalf of the members of the Sabha, offered Mr. Hooper a cordial welcome and observed that the Mahajana Sabha was the premier Political Association of Southern India. It was with a view of placing themselves in touch with Mr. Hooper that the members had invited him there that evening.

Mr. Hooper in the course of a lengthy reply said:—As, I understand, the Extremists go a very long way. They think the time has come when our Gracious Sovereign the Emperor of India may be asked to abdicate his position; that India should cease to be a component part of the Great British Empire and that they should be allowed solely and entirely to manage their own affairs. They are entitled to hold that opinion if they think that it is best for the country—subject to this—this is an important exception, which I think every one of you would admit—that the Government of India, be the Government what it may—has thrust upon it this first primary obligation, namely. that at all costs and at all hazards it must preserve law and order. You may differ from the Government, you may have sharp, deep, wide and opposite convictions, but so long as the Government is the Government, upon them rests the great responsibility of human lives and the great obligation of preserving law and order in the country over which they preside. Therefore no man has a right in the advocacy of his opinion or to do anything which may break the law or create disorder. Subject to that, he is entitled to hold his own opinion. I have tried in my visit to India to come into touch with all classes of men and to hear the representatives of all schools and shades of thought so that I may know what is passing in your minds and what your hopes and aspirations and ideals are. Perhaps I may say at once to you, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, that as you love your country and are, as I hope, proud of the British Empire of which it is a part I love my country too, old home land, England, which is so dear to her sons. While I love my country I am also proud of my Empire of which England is a part. I want you to feel that it is not a question of loving your country only but also of being proud of the great British Empire. Having these feelings and these convictions you can quite understand that I differ from my friends who belong to the Extremist side. I bear them no personal ill-will. I am prepared to meet them in friendly combat and in the play and conflict of art.

Mr. Hooper then alluded to many distinguished sons of India he had met, a great majority of whom, he said, belonged to the Moderate school who admitted—and he was forced to the same conclusion that the British Government,—for the time being at all events—must be the paramount power in the country and said that the House of Commons to-day was actuated by no unworthy motive towards India, and suggested, as a question of reform—we want to enlarge the scope of self-government and we want to bring into the administration more native talent. He also discussed the question of appointing representatives of Indian thought and ideals to the Executive Council, and promised that if the members of that Association would forward him as representative of the views of the whole Association with practical suggestions they had to make as regards the Madras Presidency, he would give them the fullest and most earnest consideration as far as he was able to consistently with his duty as a member of the British Empire.

The question of the position of Indians in the Transvaal was next discussed, Mr. Hooper, however, would not commit himself and advised the people of India to help Englishmen in trying to solve the problem on any reasonable basis which should be fair to all parts of the Empire.

CIVIL REVENUE RETURNS.

Nine Months Ending December last.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The Government of India revenue from Stamps, Excise and Railways continues the largest on record, but the Salt revenue is not keeping up to the high level it attained immediately subsequent to the reduction in duty last year, and the famine is re-acting unfavourably on other sources of the official income.

Returns for the nine months ending 31st ultimo now published show a gross total of Civil Revenue of forty-eight crores against forty-nine crores in the corresponding period of the 1906-07. The deficit is likely to grow as expenditure on Relief Works is increasing and Land Revenue remissions must be continued for some months to come.

The situation would be less serious but for the stringency in the money market which must curtail borrowings and thus greatly hamper the development of the much-needed Railway and Irrigation works.

The hard times of ten years ago appear to be returning in official finance.

MR. J. WILCOCKS.

Probable Agent, Burma Railways.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Mr. J. Wilcocks, Engineer-in-Chief of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, is understood to have accepted the appointment of Agent to the Burma Railways in succession to Captain Kincaid, retired.

Mr. Wilcocks probably proceeds on six months' leave prior to assuming charge.

BISHOP OF LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The Bishop of Lahore goes Home on leave in March.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Approval has been given to the employment of Lieutenant H. L. Homan, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, with the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Major S. H. Sheppard, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the 1st Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Services.

Major-General Browne, Commanding Lahore Division, is granted 8 months' leave out of India.

It has been decided that the appointment of Station Staff Officer, 1st and 2nd Class, when held by an Officer of the Indian Army, shall be considered in the same category as other Staff appointments as regards tenure of appointments and leave.

On vacating the appoinment of Adjutant, Royal Horse Artillery, Ambala, Captain Nutt is posted to "T." Battary.

THE Decentralisation Commission visit Simla in April to examine official witness.

THE KONDRUSKI CASE.

Evidence Taken by Calcutta Chief Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The evidence of the Police and other witnesses in the matter of the King-Emperor versus Kondruski was taken before the Chief Presidency Magistrate here yesterday.

Inspector Favel of the Bombay Detective police said he knew Kondruski, having arrested him at Bombay for bein concerned in a railway theft case on the 22nd of December last.

The prisoner escaped from custody on the morning of the 18th January and no trace had yet been discovered of him. There was no knowing where the accused was at present.

Witness next identified the photo of Kondruski Count de Gramont stated that he came on a tour in India and while travelling in Doulatabad on the 11th of December he missed his portfolio in which was, amongst other things, a Letter of Credit for Rs. 10,000 in his favour. Witness on discovering the theft wired to the Station Master at Manmad.

The Count said he would be leaving India by the 7th of March.

RAMESWARAM SHIP CANAL.

Abandonment of the Scheme Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

The statement that the scheme for a ship canal through Rameswaram Island was abandoned is correct.

The South Indian Railway authorities and the Government of India having concluded that the work is not worth the expense, the extension of the railway up to Mannar in Ceylon and to Donishkadi in Rameswaram Island with a ferry transport between these two points and a bridge across the Paumban Pass are to be proceeded with.

Until this entire railway is completed, passengers between the South of India and Ceylon will be conveyed via Tuticorin as at present.

ANOTHER TRAIN DACOITY.

E. I. R. Labour Wages Money Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

A dacoity at Dhanbaid Station on the E. I. Railway is reported when half a dozen up-countrymen broke into the charge of a "chaprasey" stealing twenty-seven thousand rupees of Railway money designed for payment of labour force.

SOUTH HEREFORD BY-ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

A special cable to the "Englishman" from London states that the South Hereford by-election on the 31st is expected to result in a similar Unionist success as that for Mid-Devon.

THE CASES AGAINST LEAKUT HOSSAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

In the case against Leakut Hossain and Abdul Gaffoor at Barisal to-day the assessors found both the accused guilty of sedition and one of them also found both the accused guilty under Section 153A. Indian Penal Code. Judgment was reserved.

In the Calcutta Police Court to-day the case against Leakut Hossain was postponed to 1st proximo.

LUS BEALA STATE.

Discovery of Manganese Ore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 24.

Manganese of good quality has been found about seventy miles from Karachi in the Lus Beyla State. A small quantity of the ore has already been shipped home to ascertain its real market value and a Syndicate has been formed to work the Mining Concession which has been obtained from the Jam Sahib through the good offices of the Political Department.

A light railway or tram line will probably be laid from the foot of the Pubb hills to the seaboard for the conveyance of the ore to and its shipment from Karachi to the Home and Continental markets.

The concession is likely to prove a most valuable one.

SIR F. R. UPCOTT.

Soliciting Retirement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 24.

Sir F. R. Upcott, Chairman of the Railway Board, has asked to be relieved of the duties of his office in Spring when he will have completed three years' tenure in his appointment.

He has now just forty years of service to his credit.

BANK RATE AND COAL SHARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

The continued nine per cent. Bank rate here is making Coal Shares easier, weak holders beginning to drop out.

THE SCARLET TROUBADOURS.

THE attendance at the entertainment given last evening in the Town Hall by this most excellent Troupe was more encouraging than on previous occasions, though by no means as good as it deserved. Every item in the long and interesting programme which was presented for the first time in India, was delightfully rendered, as was evidenced by the many encores which were most generously responded to. Mr. Mackenzie gave a very much better account of himself as a Solo Banjoist of no mean order and his lightning sketches delighted and astonished his audience. In the song of the Umbrella Miss Maude Fane and Mr. Sydney Mannering scored a distinct success, while the entire Troupe caused much laughter and merriment in their fantastic song and dance of the famous Crocodile. The Hunting Songs by the Tenor, Baritone and Bass of the Company were capitally sung and Miss May Glenn charmingly asked her part in the amusing scenes connected with the Three Men who went a hunting.

The Company give a Matinee this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when they will admit children at one rupee to any part of the Hall, and we have no hesitation in saying that the youthful members of a family could never wish for a better musical treat than that provided by the Scarlet Troubadours.

There will be a complete change of Programme both at the Matinee and evening performances, which will be positively the last entertainment that will be given by this Troupe this season. They leave Bombay for Jubbulpore to-morrow, where they open on Tuesday next.

MADRAS ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting and Conversazione.

UNVEILING OF MAJOR BONHAM-CARTER'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 24.

The double function of holding the Annual Meeting and a Conversazione to bid farewell to Major H. Bonham-Carter, R. E., Pesident of the Association, who will shortly be leaving Madras, was held yesterday evening by the Anglo-Indian Association at the "Habitation" at Egmore at which His Glace the Archbishop Dr. Colgan presided and unveiled the portrait of Major Bonham-Carter, alluding to all that the latter had done to promote the cause of the Association.

Mr. E. R. Osborne having spoken to the same effect, Major Bonham-Carter, in the course of his reply said: All he felt to do and what he could for the Association he had felt 21 years ago when he came in close contact with the domiciled community in the Railway Service to which he belonged. He had found they were the backbone but it was probable that some critics might say that the Association had not made much improvement. On the whole, they must be content with slow results. He was glad they held their own. The one direction in which it might be said that he had not acted as he should have was that he did not continuously criticise the Government and agitate. He had been a Government servant himself. He knew that the Government was only too anxious to assist the domiciled community and they must look upon the Government as their friend. If they were to get along, it would be by pointing out to the Government the directions in which it could help them. They wanted better education and the Government had taken steps to give them better education. He had no doubt the future would be a better one for them, and he advised the community to practise self-denial and drop personal considerations.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Harinath De is confirmed as Librarian in the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bamber, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, officiates as Sanitary Commissioner, Government of India, vice Colonel Leslie, granted leave for 10 months from the 28th January.

The services of Captain Bradfield, I.M.S., have been lent to Bombay on Plague Duty and those of Captain MacMillan, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Lall Mohan Das is appointed to act has Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, vice the Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukharji placed on Deputation.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Norena is promoted as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India.

Mr. H. Eccles officiates as Trigonometrical Surveyor vice Colonel Burrard who officiates as Surveyor-General.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Inglis is gazetted to officiate as Secretary to Government, vice Mr. Jacob on short leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. Nind, Assistant Collector of Customs, is granted an extension of three months' sick leave.

Mr. Westropp officiates in Class 2 of the Department.

Mr. H. Faney officiates as Collector and is transferred from Bengal to Madras.

Mr. Thomas officiates in Class I, and Mr. Prentice in Class II.

Mr. Dempster, Deputy Director-General, Telegraphs, has proceeded on leave for eleven months from the 14th of December.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chunilal is posted as Additional Deputy Comptroller of Post Offices Calcutta, from the 16th of January.

Mr. N. Deane is appointed Probationer in the Enrolled List and attached to the office of the Accountant-General, E. Bengal and Assam.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Captain R. Anderson, Military Accounts, is granted leave, for eight months.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Matthews, Executive Engineer, on return from leave is transferred from the O. and R. Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. Biscoe and Mr. Bean, N.-W. Railway, have reverted to the posts of Traffic Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, respectively.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Volunteer Postings,—United Provinces Light Horse.—Lieutenant Burkilt to be Captain and second Lieut. Nevill to be Lieutenant.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Lieut. Ansell to be Captain, D. Quantin Lieut., L. Candler and R. Makee second Liutenants

1st Calcutta Rifles.—Second-Lieut. McGav resigns his Commission.

Bangalore Rifles—McNelly to be Lieutenant.

Allahabad Rifles.—C Moore to be Second-Lieut.

Moulmein Rifles.—Major Green, Indian Army to be Major.

Upper Burma Rifles.—Lieut. Fowler to be Capraln vice Rushon resigned; Second Lieutenant Scott to be Lieutenant and A. Macnab to be Second-Lieutenant.

E. Bengal Rifles.—B, Robertson to be Second-Lieut.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CLCUTTA, JANUARY 24.

Crop returns for the week ending last Saturday show a very considerable fall in prices in the Central Provinces and a slight fall in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces. The Rajputuna report states that on the whole last week's anticipations as to the effect of the rain on prices have not been fulfilled. Nevertheless the prospects of the spring crops have generally improved. The United Provinces returns are not yet published.

Peshawar had half an inch of rain yesterday and more snow and rain fell in Kashmir and the North West Himalayas but the disturbance is now disappearing without bringing rain to the United Provinces.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India on the 22nd inst.

The standing rabi crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda: elsewhere the crops are in good condition except for slight damage by recent rain in parts of Kathiawar, Baroda and Palanpur. Threshing of kharif crops is in progress in parts of Sind, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad. Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda, Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha. The Supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Ahmedabad Kaira, Sholapur and Baroda. The Agriculture stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Surat, the Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind is 30 to 52 per cent., in Gujarat 25 to 68 per cent., in the Konkan 21 to 33 per cent.. in the Deccan 38 to 48 per cent. and in the Karnatak 25 to 46 per cent. less than normal. Prices are rising. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. The Demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Ahmednagar and Sholapur continues. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in Panch Mahals with 1,788 persons on last day of week ending 18th instant. In last week's telegram the quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak was 25 to 46 per cent. instead of 25 to 85 per cent. less than normal.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Disturbances at Dartmoor.—On Sunday afternoon there were two assaults by convicts on warders at Dartmoor Prison, followed later by a more serious outbreak in which several convicts took part inflicting serious injuries on two assistant warders.

Election Intelligence.—Mr. W. McArthur (L.), who was elected for the St. Austell Division of Cornwall in 1906, has resigned his seat.

Ireland.—The King in notifying his inability to be present at the forthcoming inauguration of the statue of Queen Victoria in Dublin, says he fears that his engagements will prevent him from visiting Ireland this year.—A Viceregal Commission has been appointed to investigate the robbery of valuable Crown jewels from Dublin Castle in July last.

Labour.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations has issued a circular to all members intimating that firms owing 96 per cent. of the spindles in the federation have decided to support the committee by closing their mills during the week ending January 25, and calling upon all members to give notice accordingly.—A number of unemployed men in Birmingham made an attempt on Wednesday afternoon after holding a meeting in Chamberlain-square, to force an entrance into the Council-house. After a sharp tussle they were repelled.

London Affairs.—The honorary secretaries of the London Historical Pageant have issued a letter explaining the general character of the pageant, which it is proposed to hold next July, and a meeting in furtherance of the project was held on Tuesday at the Savoy Hotel, Lord Kilmorey presiding.

Police.—The January sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Tuesday. There were 68 persons for trial.—At Newmarket, on Tuesday, a charge against William Butler, a scout employed by the Automobile Association of obstruction the police in the execution of their duty at Newmarket on December 16, by warning motorists of police traps, was dismissed.

The Druce Case.—At Clerkenwell, on Monday, the investigation of the charge of perjury against Mr. Herbert Druce in having sworn that in December, 1864, he saw the body of his father, Mr. T. C. Druce in the coffin prior to its interment—was resumed. For the defence evidence was given by witnesses who were present at the opening of the Druce grave at Highgate. Mr. G. W. Thackrah unhesitatingly identified the body he saw in the coffin as that of Mr. T. C. Druce. The magistrate dismissed the summons and said that Mr. Herbert Druce left the Court with his character for truthfulness absolutely vindicated.

The Hampshire Shooting Case.—At Church Cookham Hants, last week a coroner's jury found that Major Coates Phillips, who on New Year's Eve entered the house of his wife (who obtained a divorce from him in 1905), attempted to shoot her, and then shot himself, had committed suicide while morbidly insane. Mrs. Lucena, one of the two persons wounded by the major before he committed suicide, died on Saturday. At the inquest on Monday the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Major Phillips.

The Theatres.—At His Majesty's Theatre on Saturday night there was produced a drama entitled "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," adapted from Dickens's novel by Mr Comyns Carr.

The Weather.—A severe frost set in towards the end of last week, and there was skating in many parts of the United Kingdom. A number of fatal accidents on the ice were reported. At the beginning of this week the weather became milder. Violent gales, accompanied by a heavy rainfall, were experienced on Wednesday over the greater part of the United Kingdom.

University Intelligence.—Mr. Asquith has consented to stand as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Hume Cook, Government Whip, has been appointed an honorary Minister and Secretary to the Commonwealth Cabinet.

Malta.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Malta on Saturday morning, and received a hearty welcome.

South Africa.—Mr. Smuts, the Transvaal Colonial Secretary, speaking at Pretoria on Saturday night, maintained that the Registration Act protected Indians who were legally entitled to be in the Transvaal, and ascribed the opposition to registration to agitation and intimidation of which the Government had proof. The matter was now in the hands of the Indians themselves If they maintained their resistance the result would be bitter, but they themselves would alone be to blame. Fairness and justice would be exercised, but so far as he knew the opinion of the Government the law would be carried out.—Mr. Gandhi, the leader of the Indian opposition to the Registration Act, on Monday replied to Mr. Smuts, and has since suggested a compromise.

THE UNITED STATES.

Anti-Japanese Outbreak.—An attempt has been made by a crowd of whites to drive the Japanese from Ogden in Utah.

The Japanese Embassy.—Mr. Root, the United States Secretary of State, has replied to an inquiry by the Japanese Charge d'Affaires that the appointment of Mr. Takahira, at present Japanese Ambassador in Italy, to succeed Viscount Aoki as Ambassador in Washington would be received with pleasure in the United States.

The Currency Bill.—Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance, on Tuesday introduced in the Senate a Currency Bill which makes no proposals for thorough reform in the currency, but proposes the issue of £50,000,000 of emergency currency notes, secured by approved State, county, or municipal bonds.

The Thaw Trial.—The second trial of Harry Thaw for the murder of Mr. Stanford White began on Monday in New York.

FOREIGN.

France.—A partial redistribution of portfolios in the Clemenceau Ministry has followed the death of the late Minister of Justice. M. Briand retains the Ministry of Public Worship while taking that of Justice. M. Cruppi, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, becomes Minister of Commerce in place of M. Doumergue, who succeeds M. Briand as Minister of Public Instruction.

Germany.—The Prussian Minister of Finance delivered his Budget speech in the Lower House of the Diet in Berlin on Wednesday. He announced a deficit for the last financial year of between £ 2,250,000 and £ 2,750,000.—The trial of Herr Harden for libelling Count Kuno von Moltke ended in Berlin last week. The defendant was found guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Italy.—The King's carriage was surrounded on Tuesday by workmen demanding bread and work. A few arrests were made, but the prisoners were afterwards released.

Macedonia.—The Porte has addressed to the Embassies a communication categorically stating that it is prepared to renew the mandates of foreign officials in Macedonia only on condition that they enter the Turkish service.

Morocco.—The French forces at Casablanca have captured the Kasbah of Mediuna.—On the Algerian frontier the resistance of the Beni Snassen appears to have altogether collapsed.

Russia.—Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says efforts are being made in reactionary quarters to compel M. Stolypin to shift his position further towards the Extreme Right.

Spain.—The public in Barcelona are much agitated by the frequency with which bomb outrages have occurred of late. During the past year there were 17 such outrages, causing the death of three persons and injury to 21 others, and in every case the perpetrator escaped.

Court and Personal.—The King on Wednesday morning left Elveden on the conclusion of his visit to Lord and Lady Iveagh, and travelled to London by the Great Northern Railway from Cambridge, driving from King's-cross Station to Buckingham Palace.

Naval and Military.—Lieutenant-General W. H. Mackinnon's appointment as Director-General of the Territorial Force is gazetted.—Tuesday's "London Gazette" contains a notification that in approaching the shores of Great Britain, or any port of the British Empire if searchlights are observed to be in constant operation, the naval harbours should be approached with great caution. In the event of relations becoming strained between this country and any naval Power, an examination service may come into force.

Shipping.—The oil-steamer "Housatonic," 2,575 tons register, was wrecked on Saturday night on the Antrim coast, and afterwards took fire and burned to the water's edge. Two of the crew of 34 hands were lost; the others escaped in the boats.—The overdue Canadian Pacific liner "Mount Royal" arrived on Tuesday morning at Queenstown under her own steam. It appears that she encountered very severe weather in the Atlantic, and that on Christmas Eve her boilers began to leak so badly that the western voyage was abandoned, and she set out on her return to the Irish coast. The crew and passengers are all well.

Obituary.—Mr. C. Absolon, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. F. Bergne, Mr. R. V. Boyle, Prebendary Berdmore Compton, Lady Havelock, Mr. E. Hanlon, the Rev. W. R. Linton, the Hon. Mrs. W. Lowther, Mr. C. T. Macaulay, Sir E. F. Mansel, Colonel H. G. de Pledge, Mr. L. P. Pugh, and Canon A. C. Thynne.—"Times."

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Fraser's Paper.

BEFORE a meeting of the Central Asian Society in London, on January 8, by Mr. Lovat Fraser read a paper on the above subject in the course of which he said:—

There have been many declaraions concerning Great Britain's position in the Gulf, but for the purposes of this Paper, I will select only three The first is the vigorous statement penned in his book on "Persia" by Lord Curzon, who knows more about Gulf affairs than any living Englishman, and who has done more than any other statesman, past or present, to maintain and strengthen British prestige in these landlocked waters. He wrote:—"I should regard the concession of a port upon the Persian Gulf to Russia by any Power as a deliberate insult to Great Britain, as a wanton rupture of the "status quo," and as an intentional provocation to war; and I should impeach the British Minister, who was guilty of acquiescing in such a surrender, as a traitor to his country."

That emphatic pronouncement follows a statement of the facts upon which our rights are based: and though of course it has no official validity whatever, it was published, I think, after Lord Curzon had been Under-Secretary of State for India, it has never been modified, and there can be no doubt that the policy it implies was steadfastly pursued while Lord Curzon, as Viceroy, was the official guardian of the Persian Gulf. The next declaration has an official character. It was made by Lord Lansdowne, when Foreign Secretary, in the House of Lords on May 5th 1903 in reply to a speech by one of our Vice-Presidents, Lord Lamington, who as Governor of Bombay afterwards became closely familiar with the manner in which the Persian Gulf question affects India. Lord Lansdowne said:—"I say it without hesitation, we should regard the establishment of naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal."

That celebrated declaration is the official expression of what has long been the equivalent of our Monroe Doctrine in the Middle East. Thirdly, in a despatch written to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg on August 29th of last year, at the time of the signing of the Anglo-Russian Covention, Sir Edward Grey drew fresh attention to the "special interests possessed by Great Britain in the Gulf, the result of British action in those waters for more than a hundred years," and set forth that "the Russian Government have in the course of the negotiations . . . explicity stated, that they do not deny the special interests of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf—a statement of which His Majesty's Government have formally taken note." That is the most recent and in some respects the most important of our affirmations concerning the Gulf; because it embodies a formal admission by Russia never before made.

WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THESE SPECIAL INTERESTS?

What have we done in the Gulf in the past to justify us in advancing these exceptional propositions? The shortest summary must suffice. The first Englishman who ever visited the Gulf was Ralph Fitch, who traversed it from end to end in 1583, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the company of three other Englishmen. They were captured by the Portuguese and sent to Goa, and thus it came to pass that the first of our race who set foot in India made the acquaintance of the country from the inside of a Portuguese gaol. The object of Fitch was the development of trade, and his journey was one of the occurrences which led to the formation of the organisation which ultimately became the East India Company. It was not, however, until 1618 that the British flag was first flown in the vicinity of the Gulf. In that year one of the Company's trading vessels was sent from Surat to Jask, near the entrance to the Gulf, but it does not appear that it passed the straits of Hormuz. Trade with Jask continued for three or four years, but the obstruction of the Portuguese, who held the city and island of Hormuz, became so pronounced that it was resolved to attack them. An arrangement was made with the Shah, who had already sent an army to besiege Hormuz. The terms on which the British agreed to help the Persians were that they were to have half the plunder of Hormuz, were to receive half the customs dues of Gombroon, on the mainland, now known as Bunder Abbas, and that they were to be exempt from the payment of all duties at Gombroon. A remarkable clause of the treaty was that by which the Company engaged "to keep two men-of-war constantly to defend the Gulf." On the 19th January 1622, the British force laid siege to a Portuguese fort on the island of Kishm, opposite Hormuz, which surrendered on February 1st. That was the first occasion on which the British arms were carried to victory in the Gulf. On 23rd April, Hormuz surrendered and was sacked, and its ancient glories were soon almost obliterated. A British factory was established at Bunder Abbas and the remains of the lonely tombs of some of the earlier Britons who were stationed in that heat-stricken spot may still be seen on the outskirts of the town. The two warships "to defend the Gulf" were duly sent, for the Persians never possessed and never will possess the secret of the sea. Very soon these two warships were increased to five. Into the subsequent encounters between British and Dutch and Portuguese and Arabs and the help the British gave in expelling the Portuguese from Muscat, I have not time to enter. It is clear however, that British prestige steadily increased in the Gulf during the next century and a quarter, and the British flag was both respected and feared. In 1759 the British suffered a temporary reverse, when ships sent by the French, but flying the Dutch flag, wrecked the factory at Bunder Abbas. In 1762, however, a new Factory was opened at Bushire, and six years later we find the Company's ships helping the Persians in an effort to overthrow an Arab corsair who had seized the island of Kharak. The date 1772 is interesting because in that year the first surveying expedition was sent from Bombay to the Gulf. In 1785 Lieutenant McCluer of the Indian Navy took up the survey work, and carried out the first really important survey of the Gulf, thus setting on foot an undertaking which has been continued to this very day. The Charts of the Gulf are solely the result of British enterprise. Among other notable events at this period was the capture of the Company's fourteen gun brig, Fly, by a French privateer off the island of Keis. I wish I could pause to tell you the subsequent Homeric adventures of that unlucky crew; how they were taken prisoners to Bushire and then released, how they fitted up a native vessel and sailed for Bombay, how they were captured by Arab pirates and kept prisoners for months on the Pirate Coast, how when they were about to be killed they offered to show where their sunken brig with its treasure lay off the island of Keis, how they escaped while the pirates were killing the islanders, how they escaped to the mainland on a raft, and how they struggled on foot along that terrible coast to Bushire. Out of all that ship's company only two survived to the end. They had rescued and saved, as an almost sacred duty, the despatches they were carrying when captured; and on their arrival in Bombay, the Government, after a fashion not confined to those days, rewarded them with—a letter of thanks! Mention of the pirates brings me to

THE GREATEST WORK THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS UNDERTAKEN

in the Gulf, the suppression of piracy. The Arab tribes seem to have always fought one another on sea and land, and to have occasionally united to attack the passing stranger, but they never really entered upon organised and persistent piracy till they were at the beginning of last century welded together by the great wahabi movement in Arabia. The boldest of the pirates were the Joasmi tribe, whose headquarters were at Ras-ul-Kheima. All along the pirate coast there are lagoons and backwaters in which their vessels sheltered, and behind which their towns were built. The Company adopted the practice of leaving the pirates severely alone and their ships were ordered not to fire on them. Even an attack on the Company's brig, Viper, in Bushire Roads in 1797 did not sting the British to active reprisals. By 1806, however, the pirates had become so aggressive that a Joasmi fleet was cornered off the island of Kishm and a treaty was signed at Bunder Abbas. The pirates, however, cared little for treaties, and soon recommenced their work of depredation. In 1808 they attacked the Company's cruiser Fury, and were beaten off with heavy loss; but when the Fury arrived in Bombay, the Governor of the day gave the Commander a "wigging" for "daring to molest the innocent unoffending Arabs." The Commanders of Warships were ordered not to fire unless the Arabs fired first, on pain of dismissal; and as the Arabs never fired first, but preferred to board and overcome resistance by sheer force of numbers, the inevitable soon happened. In the same year the small Schooner, Sylph, eight guns, part of a squadron carrying Sir Harford Jones' Mission to Persia, was separated from its consorts, boarded, and captured, the Commander not daring to fire. Even the Bombay Government was stirred into activity by this wanton outrage. A military expedition, which included the York and Lancaster Regiment and the Loyal North Lancashires, was despatched to Ras-ul-Kheima and burned the town and the pirate fleet. The expedition then crossed the Gulf, and the town of Lingah was destroyed. The fortress of Laft, on the island of Kishm, in the centre of the Clarence Straits, was captured in an extraordinary manner. The force attacking the fortress was beaten off, but next morning the British were astonished to see the Union Jack waving from its walls. An officer had gone ashore in the night, found that most of the defenders had fled, obtained admission, and hoisted the flag. Afterwards the piratical craft at Shargah and other towns on the Pirate Coast were destroyed, and finally at Shinas on the coast of Oman, a thousand wahabis were killed. It was on this occasion that the Wahabi leader, Bin Saood, wrote to the British authorities:—"In truth then, war is bitter; and only a fool engages in it, as the poet has said."

Even this lesson did not suffice for the Joasmis By 1812 they were sweeping the seas once more and in 1815 they had even captured a vessel so far away as the coast of Kathiawar. In 1816 a British squadron menaced Ras-ul-Kheimagain, but made no impression. In 1817 the Joasmis built a fort at Basidu, on the island of Kishm, a spot where the British flag now flies. In 1818 they were ravaging the West coast of India, and in 1819 a fleet of 64 pirate vessels, manned by seven thousand men, was off the coasts of Cutch and Kathiawar. But the cup of the iniquities of the Joasmis was full to overflowing. A powerful force was assembled at Bombay under Sir William Grant Keir, including the two British regiments which had fought in the Gulf seven years before. Ras ul-Kheima was cannonaded and finally carried by assault, three hundred of the Arabs were killed and seven hundred wounded. The other Joasmi ports were visited in turn and their fortifications blown up. At Sohar, on the Oman coast, there was considerable fighting. Finally in 1820, a general treaty of peace was concluded with the pirate chiefs. The York and Lancaster Regiment still bear the word "Arabia" on their colours in commemoration of these forgotten compaigns. It will scarcely be believed that after these successful operations it was proposed that the British should

CEASE TO POLICE THE GULF,

and leave the pirates to work their own will. The suggestion was put forward solely on the ground of the cost involved, but that strong Governor of Bombay, Sir John Malcolm, soon made mincemeat of it. Sir William Grant Keir's expedition dealt piracy in the Gulf its death-blow. The Beni Yas whose headquarters are at Abu Dhabi, made a desperate attempt to hoist the blood-red flag again in 1834. Anticipating a suggestion afterwards heard in comic opera, they even prepared boiling oil in which to place the Christains they captured. They were promptly suppressed, however, and an episode which began with cauldrons of boiling oil ended in a trial in the Bombay High Court. The various treaties subsequently entered into with the leaders of the tribes on the Pirate Coast, known as the Trucial Chiefs, terminated with the general treaty of 1855 which still obtains. It would be too much to say, however, that piracy has entirely disappeared from the Gulf. Isolated acts of piracy occur almost every year, almost invariably emanating now-a-days from territory alleged to be under Turkish control, but are usually swiftly punished. When I was in the Gulf, I heard a political officer relate a story of a boat-cruise after pirates from Turkish territory; and there can be little doubt that if the strong hand of the British was withdrawn, Arab fleets would again commence their depredations. I have lingered over the story of the British suppression of piracy, because it is the most interesting page of our connection with the Gulf. It has been well pointed out that it was not alone the protection of our own trade that was sought, but that we were "solicitous for the common good, and were serving other nations as well as ourselves." An almost equally long story might be told concerning the strenuous British efforts for

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

extending over many years and still unfinished, I might speak of our control of the arms traffic, or of our sanitary organisation, which in the last ten years has successfully kept at bay the repeated appearances of plague in the Gulf. I might explain how we preserve a reasonable degree of peace between the Trucial Chiefs and protect the Sheikhs of Bahrein and Koweit from external aggression, and prevent the native dhows from being plundered in the date season and maintain order at the annual pearl fisheries. But, though much more might be said, perhaps I have said enough to show that our claim to paramountcy in the Gulf rests on a long sequence of events in which, at a heavy expenditure of blood and treasure, we have kept the peace unaided and unsupported We have sought no peculiar privileges. We have taken no territory. We have held point after point in the Gulf and given them back. Our flag flies to-day only on a patch of land at Basidu, and over our telegraph station on the island of Henjam. All nations have been able to benefit by our work, and trade is unrestricted and open to all. But if we have imposed a self-denying ordinance upon ourselves we impose it equally upon others. We can brook no rivalry, in the Gulf, and above all, we cannot contemplate the creation of territorial interests by any other Power.

WHY HAVE WE UNDERTAKEN THIS WORK?

Why do we so strenuously maintain our special position in Gulf Waters? There is no need to claim that we have exercised peculiar unselfishness in this self-imposed task. True, we have been unselfish enough in our manner of performing it, but we need not disguise the fact that we have been driven to take up our burden in the Gulf mainly by considerations of self-interest The maintenance of British predominance in the Gulf is an essential part of the defence of India. I will not here discuss the question whether any other Power could establish an effective naval base in the Gulf, or whether if established it could really menace India from such a base. I rely rather on a far broader postulate. The mere presence of another Power in the Gulf, whether its post be fortified or unfortified, would have a gravely unsettling effect upon India. The people of India would not stop to think whether, from such a post, their country could be really threatened. The fact that another flag was flying in a region where the British had been supreme for a hundred years would suffice to persuade them that our strength was declining, and such confidence as we now inspire would instantly be diminished. It is not from strategic reasons alone that we are compelled to maintain our special position in the Gulf. We have to think also of the moral effect which the intrusion of another Power would produce upon India. When I see English newspapers placidly remarking as they do sometimes, that they see no reason why this Power or that Power should not be allowed to obtain a footing in the Gulf, I wonder whether the writers have ever seriously thought of India in this connection

I have dwelt over-long on matters that are no doubt perfectly familiar to most of you, but the nature and the necessity of British paramountcy in the Gulf cannot be too often expounded and emphasised. I fear we are approaching a period when it may be challenged far more seriously than has ever been the case in the past, and it is as well that we should be prepared. In this connection, I feel constrained to express regret that the Anglo-Russian Convention should have left our position in the Gulf so liable to misconception. It is true that, as I have already quoted, Russia had formally acknowledged our special interests in Persian waters. But those special interests were not confined to the sea only. They extended over a wide area of Southern Persia. They included the broad plains of Ispahan. Our sphere of interest should have at least been demarcated by a line drawn through Ispahan to the Karun River. As it is, we seem to have almost deliberately divested ourselves, by implication, of any special interests throughout Southern Persia west of Bundor Abbas, and to have left the door open so that any who wish may enter. My information is that the Causes affecting Persia have created a very unfavourable impression upon the inhabitants of the South and have appreciably diminished our prestige. I pass, in conclusion, to a consideration of

ONE OR TWO POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

in the Gulf, about which I wish to say a few words. And first, about Bunder Abbas. The dominating fact about Bunder Abbas is its appalling climate. Even Tavernier says that in his day every one left Bunder Abbas in April. I find it difficult to believe that Great Britain or any other Power could ever establish a naval or military base of any sort on the sandy wastes of Bunder Abbas itself. It was thought for a long time that a summer station might perhaps be built on the long mountain that lies about sixteen miles behind the town. Recent investigations have shown that such a station could not be made, except at a point a considerable way inland. Therefore, I doubt whether Bunder Abbas will ever be of any use to anybody, except as a possible place from which to annoy Great Britain and to stir up India. I know the stock reply is that if the Portuguese could hold the iron rocks of Hormuz, a modern Power ought to be able to garrison Bunder Abbas. Well, I doubt whether the Portuguese ever had a very large garrison at Hormuz. At the height of their power in the East, they held 52 establishments and 15,000 miles of coast with 20,000 men. When Hormuz was captured, the garrison numbered 2,500 and probably not all these were Portuguese; moreover, the force had been doubtless strengthened in expectation of attack. I fancy that during the 110 years that the Portuguese held Hormuz the mortality must have been very great and I doubt whether any large body of European troops could be maintained on the Island or on the mainland nowadays.

These suggestions do not, however, apply to the other islands off Bunder Abbas. Henjam, where we have recently established our cable station, has a better climate. The Persian authorities dislike the revival of our cable station on Henjam, but they forget that if it was not for our support, they would be a country without any seaboard whatever as they were, in effect, once before.

At Basidu, on the island of Kishm, where we still retain a considerable tract of territory, we ourselves maintained troops, and made the place the headquarters of the Indian Navy, for forty years. Many of our buildings still stand mouldering on the plain, and attest the fact that it is habitable enough. The adjacent Clarence Straits from an admirable shelter for ships Should trouble ever arise in the Gulf, these islands at the entrance will be of supreme importance, and it must not be forgotten that we already possess locations upon two of them, where our flag is hoisted daily.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Gulf stands the vast volcanic peninsula of Musendam, where we possess certain rights that are resonably well defined. In a climate less accursed, the deep fiords of Musendam might become one of the strongest and most impregnable naval stations in the world. The deep and narrow Elphistone Inlet, a long cleft nineteen mile in length penetrating to the heart of the mountains, is one of the most wonderous and majestic spots imaginable. But it is the most desolate place on earth, and even its wild inhabitants desert it for the greater part of the year. Great Britain has a special right of access to the heart of the Elphinstone Inlet, which has never been allowed to lapse. It was acquired when the cable to the Persian Gulf was laid. The cable was carried through Malcolm Inlet, on the Arabian Sea, across the Maklab isthmus, and down into Elphinstone Inlet, where a telegraph station was built on an island still known as Telegraph island. The appalling heat made life insupportable on this small and barren rock, and eventually the station was transferred to Henjam. From the top of the ishtmus a splendid view is obtained of the broad expanse of Malcolm Inlet, a wonderful sheet of water of the deepest blue, fringed by purple mountains. In these great land-locked harbours the whole of the British fleet might anchor; but even if the necessity ever arose, it seems impossible to conceive that any practical permanent use could ever be made of these magnificent shelters rendered useless by a climate that even the hardiest of mankind find intolerable.

We come, then, to the conclusion that both sides of the Straits of Hormuz are likely, whatever may befall in the future, to be allowed to continue for the most part to take care of themselves; but that statement does not apply to the territory on the Arabian side either nominally or actually in the possession of Turkey. There is more than one practicable harbour along that portion of the coast, notably Al Bida'a in the Peninsula of El Katar, and Ojeir, in the deep bight opposite Bahrein, of which an enterprising Power might make considerable use. I have for some time held the belief that if our supremacy in the Gulf is ever sought to be undermined, the effort may begin with some development in the territory which Turkey claims to control. Great Britain has never recognised or acknowledged the position which Turkey has taken up in El Katar, but our opposition has always been confined to more or less formal protests. It does not, of course, follow that our protests have not had considerable effect. We have, in fact, prevented a threatened development of Turkish interests in this region within the last few years. The time has arrived, however, when we should strongly insist upon the abandonment of Turkish claims to El Katar, and the restoration of the principal local Sheikh to his former independence. Turkey has only intruded into this territory within the last forty years, and has never made her position good. The Turks have been guilty of an attempt to filch territory, which is in direct contravention of the policy we have sought to maintain in the Gulf. If our claim to paramountcy is justifiable, and worth anything at all, it should operate just as much against the Turks in El Katar as against the Russians if they came to Bunder Abbas, or the Germans if they appeared on the Karun River. El Katar is the weakest spot in the present position, and we ought to safeguard ourselves there far more effectively than we have hitherto done.

As to Koweit, it remains, and will always remain, the best possible

TERMINUS FOR THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Sheikh Mubarak is under our protection, and our relations with him were never better than they are to-day He has resisted all temptations to alienate any portion of his territory, and he is not likely to do so now. We helped him both when he was menaced by the Turks, and when the late Bin Rashid of Nejd threatened to sack his capital. He would like to see the railway terminus on the shores of his splendid harbour, but he will never acquiesce in the creation of rights by a foreign Power at Koweit. That the Bagdad Railway will be built some day is certain. The most recent information appears to suggest that that day is more distant than is generally supposed. The difficulties in crossing the Taurus Range have been under-estimated, and I am told that a new alignment for this section may have to be selected. But when the line reaches Bagdad, as it will most assuredly do some time or other, it is imperative that some arrangement should be made whereby Great Britain will build the section from Bagdad to the sea. Our paramountcy in the Gulf makes this arrangement just as essential as any of the other considerations I have advanced; and though we could raise no objection if the promoters of the line decided to make their terminus at Basra, in Turkish territory—which is quite practicable if the bar of the Shat-al-Arab is dredged—the co-operation of Great Britain should be regarded as a more desirable alternative.

Before I close, there is one matter to which I should like to draw your attention. It is a curious thing that while large sums have been expended for more than fifty years in excavation in Mesopotamia and Egypt, no distinguished archæologist has ever turned his attention to the Ancient remains that exist in the Persian Gulf. There is good reason to believe that the Gulf was the cradle of the earliest of human civilisations. The race that crossed the Red Sea and created the marvellous monuments of Egypt probably came from the Gulf, the highest type of the Chinese races perhaps came from there also, the race that came up "out of the sea" and made Chaldea famous, unquestionably came from somewhere in the Gulf. When we turn back to the beginning of things, we almost invariable arrive at this mysterious inland sea. It is strange that men of science should have disregarded it so long. It is not as though there are no accessible remains on which to commence work. The interior of the island of Bahrein contains hundreds of thousands of mound tombs, stretching across the desert wastes as far as the eye can see, which would certainly repay closer investigation. Sir Edward Durand, Mr Theodore Bent and some Belgian enquirers have made cursory examinations of one or two of the larger tombs, and at the present time, Captain Prideaux, the British Political Agent at Bahrein, is making further excavations. It seems desirable, however, that a properly equipped and systematic search should be made to see if any further light can be thrown on the origin of these strange relics So far, the solid masonry chambers within the mounds have revealed no traces of any written characters, and have yielded very few objects of any kind. They must, however, be of vast antiquity. Two or three years ago it was proposed that the Government of India should send some trained experts to conduct an enquiry, but it is understood that Lord Curzon thought, no doubt rightly, that there was ample work in India itself for the official archæologists. At the same time, Government aid had been freely given to Dr. Stein in his notable researches in Central Asia, and it is unfortunate that equal interest should not be shown in a region so peculiarly our own sphere as Bahrein, On the opposite mainland too, there must be extensive remains of the earliest Phœnicians, which do not appear to have been even visited. I know no modern records concerning the site of their once famous city of Gerrha. There are the remains of other great cities in and around the Gulf, which though of later date, deserve the attention and the interest of the archæologist and the historian. That earlier Hormuz, which first made the name renowned throughout the East, and which was located near the present town of Minau, east of Bunder Abbas, has never been investigated. Then there are the remains of Keis and Siraf, and other trading centres which might at least yield some harvest; and Kalhat on the Oman coast, which even in the time of Albuquerque showed signs of having once been a noble city, and other sites and scenes of bygone greatness, are at least worthy of some sort of exploration. Their very remoteness has caused them to be left unregarded through the centuries. Whether they are now explored or not, it is certain that the Gulf itself, as it exists to-day, will attract in the near future a far larger share of attention from the great nations; and as it was once the centre of human interest, so in some degree it may again become ere long the theatre of events of great interest to the world in general, and the British Empire in particular.

DOG PERFORMS IN COURT.

London, January. 10.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, at the Westminster Police-court to-day, was called upon to decide the ownership of and Irish terrier the rival claimants being Frederick Lake of Tachbrook-street, and James Bowler of Eaton-lane, Pimlico. Mr. Lake took out the summons for alleged unlawful detention.

As each claimant asserted that he had made the terrier perform tricks, the magistrate decided that the animal should go through its performance in court, each claimant doing his best.

Mr. Bowler had the first turn, and lifted the animal on to the ledge of the witnessbox, where it "begged" and gave a short decisive bark each time it was told to speak.

Mr. Lake: That is the same trick I taught him (Laughter.)

The Magistrate: Can he do anything else?

Mr. Bowler said he was an adept at picking pockets; but after Pat had fumbled about and failed to bury his head in Mr. Bawler's outside pocket, Mr. Bowler explained that a bit of sugar or a biscuit was a necessary inducement to success.

Mr. Lake than entered the witness-box to give his performance. Producing a lump of suger, he induced the dog to beg, to "speak," to wag his tail, and to jump, and so satisfied was he with the result that he triumphantly turnd to the magistrate and said, "Isn't that proof, sir, that he is mine?"

Mr. Curtis Bennett decided in favour of Mr. Lake, and the dog was given up in court.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the teste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

France and Germany.

Paris, Jan. 3 ("Times").—General Zurlinden, ex-Minister of War and former Military Governor of Paris has to-day given an effective answer to the repeated, attempts made by Germans of different categ ries and under various pretexts to bring about an "entent" between the Fatherland and the Republic. He discusses in the "Figaro," with all the authority of his high position and experience, the proposal made in a work by M. Adolphe Aderer, "vers la Fin d'une Haine," to secure a reconciliation between the two countries by the retrocession to France of Maltz and the French-speaking parts of Lorraine, as well as of the town of Muhlhausen in Alsace, recalling at the same time the formation in Munich in 1903 of a league for promoting a Franco-German "rapprochement."

General Zurlinden, while admitting the attractive and Generous character of M. Aderer's idea, does not believe that it has any chance of success either in Germany or France. German commerce and industry would doubtless gain by such a "rapprochement," but there is another party in the Empire with numerous and powerful adherents which would consider it dishonourable for Germany to abandon any of the results of the last war. They hold that the treaty of Frankfurt, signed by the sword, can only be torn up by the sword, and that the necessity will soon arise to apply to "France une nouvelle saignee a blanc." In any case, Germany recently showed in connection with Morocco that she was still far from entertaining a conciliatory disposition towards France. There the task entrusted to this country and Spain by the Act of Algeciras has to be performed "in presence of a population excited by the manifastation of the Emperor William and of fanatics persuaded that the great Sultan of Berlin is the protector of Islam, and that they could henceforth attack the Christians with impunity. The great difficulties which we experience in Morocco, and which are experienced there by Europe, are unquestionably due to Germany. She has again offended and injured us without reason. She has a the same time dissipated for a long time to come the hope of a "rapprochement" between the two countries. Now more than ever there is but one course open to France—to be genuinely and energetically an armed nation. She should not content herself with making all the necessary sacrifices, seeing that her sons are well instructed, well drilled, well armed, and well commanded. She must furthermore be prepared morally for the efforts she will be obliged to make sooner or later in Europe for the defence of her rights and her honour, and to protect herself on the day when an attempt will be made to bleed her to death. In undertaking those duties in a resolute and virile spirit France will increase her own self-respect as well as the respect entertained for her by her faithful and great ally and her new friends. Furthermore, this road may perhaps lead her more surely than any other "vers la fin d'une haine."

MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes from Tangier on Jan. 5:—If smoke be a true criterion of flame the process of subduing this Moroccan conflagration threatens to become more arduous day by day.

France has now at and bound for Casablanca a fighting force of nearer sixteen than twelve thousand men over and above the crews of warships. What reinforcements may be preparing is still a secret of the French War Office. This army is deemed, as it undoubtedly is, sufficient for occupying, garrisoning, and policing some 800 square miles of Moorish territory where the country is comparatively favourable to the movements of Regular troops. There remain nearly 400,000 square miles of the ancient Moorish Empire, the denizens of which know not the Sultan, and are, to put it very mildly, anti-French both in their political opinions and in their racial and religious sentiments.

FRANCE.

A partial redistribution of portfolios in the Clemenceau Ministry has followed the death of the late Minister of Justice M. Briand retains the Ministry of Public Worship while taking that of Justice. M. Cruppi, one of the vice-presidents of the Chamber, becomes Minister of Commerce in place of M. Doumergue, who succeeds M. Briand as Minister of Public Instruction.

The funeral service celebrated at Clermont on Jan. 4 over the body of the late Minister of Justice, M. Guyot Dessaigne, was in its official aspect a prolongation, as it were, of the ceremony that took place on the 3rd in Paris, but there was also a religious service held in the church of St. Joseph at the request of the family. That portion of the funeral was marred by an untoward and characteristic incident. All the arrangements had been made for the celebration of High Mass the parish priest and curate of St. Joseph having manifested Christian good-will in their relations with the representatives of the family. But it appears, says the "Times" correspondent, that the ex Minister was "de facto" excommunicated as having participated in the execution of the Separation Law. The Bishop of Clermont therefore refused to allow High Mass to be celebrated, and gave orders to the parish priest to confine himself to a mere absolution. The clergy were allowed, however, to accompany the hearse to the cemetery and to sprinkle the coffin with holy water after the close of the official ceremony.

The introduction of a more rapid and less expensive procedure in the liquidation of the property of the religious orders dissolved under the Low of 1901 is said to be one of the first tasks which will be undertaken by M. Briand as Minister of Justice. So at least says a person in a position to know who has given some information on the subject to M. Marcel Hutin, of the "Echo de Paris." The modification favoured by M. Briand is understood to be the application to the liquidation of the property of the dissolved orders of a cheap and expeditious system under State control similar to that applied during the concordat 'regime' in liquidating episcopal property on the death of a bishop.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 6 (Reuter).—M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and his wife, arrived here to-day by the Sud express. Commenting on the visit, the "Heraldo" says that it may have two particular objects: (1) To complete the understanding between France and Spain for common action in Morocco, Spain giving all that she can, but never as much as France; (2) to knit commercial relations by means of a firm and durable commercial treaty concluded on the basis of mutual concessions. "If Spain," the "Heraldo" adds, "goes hand in band with France and Great Britain she will walk in the path of right and libetty, and she will always gain something by it. Much better have them as friends than as foes."

Jan. 7.—M. and Mme. Pichon were received at the Royal Palace by the King and Queen of Spain to-day. The interview lasted an hour, and their Majesties showed the French Foreign Minister and his wife the greatest cordiality No political questions were discussed. Public opinion takes a very favourable view of M. Pichon's visit to Madrid, while it is quite well aware that it is being made in response to the King's invitation and will involve no change in the position of the Franco-Spanish understanding. People here are convinced that there is no room for modification in the present working of the Franco-Spanish agreement, and the periodical rumours concerning and extension of military action in Moro co find no echo. While it is felt that the mutual confidence between the two Governments needs neither fresh assurances nor fresh demonstrations, at the same time great significance is attached to the visit, it being held that the frequent and direct communication between Governments and heads of States contributes to the strengthening of friendly relations between countries following paralled policies. M. Pichon, it is pointed out, has come here in connection with no concrete point in Franco-Spanish relations, and still less to seek the co-operation of Spain in adventures of penetration.

HOLLAND AND THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The Hague, Jan. 8 (Reuter).—The Second Chamber of the States General to-day approved, without a division, the Bill ratifying the Additional Act of the Sugar Convention. In the course of the debate preceding the vote, the Minister of Finance declared that the Bill must either be taken as it stood or rejected. In the latter event Great Britain would withdraw, and the Convention might perhaps be dissolved. There would then be nothing to prevent, he did not fear the flooding of the Dutch market with Russian bounty-fed suggar. Certificates of origin for raw sugar were not necessary, and a surtax for the protection of the flourishing Dutch industry would be irrational and premature.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Jan. 4 (Reuter).—The "Aftonblad" publishes to-day an account of an interview with the King of Sweden, who is reported to have said that the decision not to let himself be crowned was taken on his own initiative, as he considered coronation an unnecessary ceremony and one not in accordance with the spirit of the age. His Majesty also said that the ceremonial at the opening of Parliament would also be simplified, as be had for a long time regarded it as antiquated. He added that so far as his personal inclinations were concerned, he wished for nothing better than to lead a simple and frugal life. That this principle could not always be carried out was due to the representative position of the ruler of the country. Great Britain from establishing bounties upon her exported sugar, whereby the competition with the Dutch industry in the Indies would be increased, The Minister said that

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 6 ("Times").—A correspondent writes from Moscow:—"It is reported here that General Herschelmann has submitted a scheme for the exclusion of all Jews from Moscow, which, he asserts, would lead to the complete restoration of tranquillity. The scheme, however, has encountered the emphatic opposition of M. Stolypin, but General Herschelmann is making further representations at Tsarsdoe Selo." While I am unable to vouch for the absolute authenticity of all the details of the above communication, there is abundant evidence that efforts are being made in reactionary quarters to compel M. Stolypin further to shift his position towards the Extreme Right. The "Novoe Vremya" within the last two days has published veiled attacks upon the Premier for his excessive liberalism.

Jan. 7.—"Another Christmas without peace or goodwill"—such is the eloquent heading of the leader in to-day's "Russ." The other journals signalise the Russian Christmas in the same strain. The news columns report five executions at Fenza, three death sentences at Kieff and two other places. There is the usual daily record of crime. In spite of such palpable evidences of unrest, the "Rossiya" complacently declares that the revolutionary Antichrist has been vanquished.

DIAMOND MAKER.

Story of Experiments.

The case in which a Frenchman named Lemoine, describing himself as an engineer, is charged with defrauding Sir Julius Wernher of £64,000, turns out to be most remarkable from every point of view, and is arousing considerable interest in Paris, not unmixed with amusement.

According to the sworn depositions made by Sir Julius in his complaint to the French judicial authorities, Lemoine, by means of "tricks of prestidigitation and conjuring," succeeded in inducing him to part with sums amounting altogether to £64,000 Lemoine had entered into a preliminary contract with the South African magnate and obtained the sums mentioned for the purpose of constructing a special laboratory at Argelles, near Pau, in the South of France. The building was actually constructed next to a waterfall, so as to provide the power which, Lemoine said, was necessary. Machinery was, it is stated, purchased and fitted up, but the famous laboratory was never worked. Subsequently, however, Sir Julius Wernher became suspicious of the genuineness of Lemoine's invention, and before advancing further sums for which the inventor began to press, he decided to cable one of his associates in South Africa—Mr. Hoates, to come over to Europe and give him his opinion as a diamond expert.

Information is now available as to how Lemoine became acquainted with the famous South African house, and as to the subsequent negotiations for the sale of the alleged secret method of manufacturing diamonds, which, when properly cut, deceive even the smartest experts. Lemoine claimed that his studies had placed him in possession of a secret formula for the artificial manufacture of real diamonds. This formula he placed in a sealed envelope and deposited at the Bank of England on entering into negotiations with Sir Julius Wernher who, accompanied by two of his friends, went to Lemoine's residence in the Rue Lecourbe, Paris.

£5,000,000 EXPECTED.

Sir Julius became greatly interested in Lemoine's experiments and desired to obtain the sole option of the alleged secret method. Lemoine, stating that he was already in negotiations with other bankers, named the sum of £5,000,000 as the price which he ultimately expected to obtain for his secret. It is alleged that Sir Julius Wernher submitted the entire business to the Board of the De Beers Company, but that his fellow-directors did not share his confidence.

In May, 1905, Lemoine entered into communication with Sir Julius Wernher. According to his own statements, Lemoine had succeeded, as the result of a long series of experiments extending over several years, in producing by chemical methods in an electric oven heated to white heat, real diamonds of various sizes.

Apparently, in the experiment which had originally induced Sir Julius Wernher to advance money, Lemoine placed in a crucible a certain composition which was submitted to the action of the electric oven, and when, after a couple of hours, the crucible was removed, it was found to contain a number of diamond "flints" or "needles," which, when submitted to the severest tests, proved to be absolutely genuine diamonds.

Sir Julius Wernher subsequently asked Lemoine to carry out some further experiments in the presence of the expert he had brought from South Africa. Lemoine expressed great resentment at the implied doubts on his honesty as an inventor, but consented to carry out the tests. During the experiment the expert succeeded in adroitly slipping in a real cut diamond into the crucible. The crucible was then placed in the electric oven, and an hour and three quarters later Lemoine produced the diamonds, which, he alleged, he had chemically manufactured in the oven. Amongst these diamonds, however, was found intact the cut diamond, which had been secretly placed in the crucible. This was pointed out to Lemoine, who thereupon grew very angry.

Sir Julius Wernher made close enquiries into the character and antecedents of Lemoine, and the result was the lodging of a complaint for swindling and obtaining money by false pretences.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.

Lemoine was arrested a month ago, and M. Le Poitevin, the examining magistrate, was appointed to investigate the case. Lemoine nominated Me. Labori to defend him, whilst Sir Julius Wernher retained Me. Doumerc.

On Thursday Lemoine was brought up in the presence of his counsel and Sir Julius, attended by Me. Doumerc. A long interview took place in the judge's private room. Lemoine emphatically stated that he was really in possession of a secret formula for the chemical production of diamonds, and added that he had put an end to all further negotiations owing to the suspicion shown towards him.

Professor Bordas, who, with two other experts has been appointed to investigate Lemoine's alleged formulla said, in the course of an interview, "I believe it is scientifically possible to manufacture chemical diamonds. This was demonstrated by the late M. Moissan's experiments with the electric oven, who, however, only succeeded in producing diamond dust which was invisible to the naked eye and could only be seen through the microscope. It is possible that Lemoine's assertion that he has discovered a secret process for manufacturing diamonds is true. All we ask of him is to carry out in our presence the experiments by which Sir Julius Wernher alleges he was deceived. We are quite prepared to render homage to science if Lemoine can satisfy us that his methods are straightforward, but I fear we shall find they are not."

LAST VESTIGE OF CATACLYSM.

Business Situation not yet Good.

New York, January 10.

Within forty days the outstanding Cleaning House certificates in New York, aggregating 60,000,000 (£121,031000), will all be retired, and the last vestige of the financial cataclysm be removed.

Probably next week all the Trust companies will be admitted to membership of the Clearing House, so that the superintendent of Banks (Mr. Williams) action to force an honest and complete exposition of New York banking power every week may bear fruit quickly. That is the money standpoint.

But the business situation, particularly as to steel and railroads, is not yet good because commoners are not yet buying iron and steel, and railroad earnings are steadily decreasing.

The Cripplecreek Railroad has passed both its Cymmon and Preference dividends. while there is renewed gossip of a probable receivership for the Southern Railway.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE VETERANS' RELIEF FUND.

Appeal by Lord Roberts.

The following appeal has been issued by Lord Roberts:—

Sir,—Within the last few weeks the attention of the public has been drawn to the surviving veterans of the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, and the sad fact has been made only too clear that the closing years of these old servants of their country are in many cases embittered by poverty and destitution.

It may be granted that the evil has in the past been wrought by want of thought rather than by want of heart; but the slur upon our good name will be all the greater if, now that it is recognised, we take no steps to remedy it.

A few days ago, when inspecting the Indian Mutiny veterans in Hyde Park, I found, to my regret, that no small number of them had come up that morning from the workhouse, and at the end of the day had only the workhouse to look forward to for the remainder of their lives.

A strong feeling has been aroused in many quarters that it is in every way discreditable to our countr that such a state of things should be possible, and it is most desirable that an effort should be made without delay to remedy it.

I can state that the movement has the entire approval of his Majesty the King, who has graciously consented to become the Patron of "The Veterans' Relief Fund," and to open the list of subscribers with the donation of 1,000 guineas.

It is proposed to collect a sufficiently large sum to ensure every Crimean or Indian Mutiny veteran being released from the workhouse, and then to make him such a weekly allowance as will enable the old sailor or soldier to spend his remaining days in moderate comfort and respectability, or ensure some amelioration of his circumstances if, from age or infirmity, he is obliged to remain in the workhouse infirmity.

An influential committee is being formed to organise the scheme, and among those who have already intimated their willingness to join it are the following:—

PATRON.

H. M. the King.

VICE-PATRONS.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.

COMMITTEE.

The Archbishop of Armagh, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G. the Bishop of Chester, Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O., Lord Iveagh, K.P., Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., Lord Burnham, K.C.V.O., Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane, M.P., the Right Hon. A. J., Balfour M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Ernest Cassel, G.C.M.G., the Lord Mayor of london, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Oxford, the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Dimsdale. Bart., Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O., Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, K.C.B., Field Marshal Sir George White, V.C., G.C.B., Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., General the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., General Sir George Higginson, G.C.B. General Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., General Lord Methuen G.C.B., General the Hon. Sir Naville Lyttelton, K.C.B., General Sir William Nicholson, K.C.B., General Sir John French, G.C.V.O., Lieut Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Douglas, K.C.B., Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., and Lieut-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O.

Contributions may be sent either to the account of "The Veterans' Relief Fund" at Messrs. Cox and Co., Charing Cross, London, S.W.; Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 9 Pall Mall, London, S.W.; and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Parliament Street, London, S.W.; or to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Col. Hurlock Pritchard, C.S.I., Eaglesfield, Camberley, Surrey; or to myself at Englemere, Ascot.

I appeal to your readers to assist me in saving those who have fought for their country in their youth from the ignominy of the workhouse in their old age and the humiliation of a pauper's grave.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Englemere, Ascot, Jan. 7. ROBERTS, F.M.

The following contributions have already been promised to the Fund:—

The King	1,000 guineas.
The Queen	500 "
The Prince of Wales	250 "
Lord Iveagh	1,000 "
Sir Ernest Cassel	1,000 "
The Duke of Bedford	£1,000

The following additional names have been added to the committee: The Earl of Minto, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Kitchener, the Rev. Dr. Adler, Chief Rabbi, and Bishop Brindle.

Contributions from India may be sent through Messrs. King King, and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. King, Hamilton, and Co., Calcutta.

RAT WAR BEGINS.

Congress of Men of Science.

London, January 10.

The campaign against rats, which, it seems possible, will become international, was well started to-day, when a considerable meeting, which was largely attended by men of science, passed a resolution that "a national society be formed for the destruction of vermin"—and vermin, according to several speakers, ought to be taken to include the mouse, the housefly, and the flea.

The general meeting was preceded by a special meeting, at which an organising committee was formed, with Sir Lauder Brunton as chairman and Lord Avebury as treasurer.

The line of advance was not explained, but we understand that the principal method to be adopted will be, if funds are torthcoming, to put a price on the head—or, rather, tail—of every rat, and investigate the uses of poisons and virus. Everyone was agreed, as Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the secretary of the Zoological Society, said in his latter that the only way of extermination was by "simultaneous action over large areas is." A long and humorous speech by Sir J. Crichton-Browne, who was in the chair, was followed by a long and humorou debate.

TERMS OF INDICTMENT.

Here are some of the princpal charges proven against the rat:—

It was the chief cause of 1,000,000 deaths from plague that occurred in India during the first half of 1907.

It brings ptomaine poisoning by running over pastry food.

Its laughtered a farmers complete set of ducklings in sutcessive years.

It costs a ship's captain a penny a rat a day.

It is the game keeper's natural foe.

The Japanese Government cleared their country by offering about 1-10th of a farthing for each complete skin, and afterwards made them into soft nose and earwarps for the troops.

Before the fifteenth century there were no rats in England. Then came the black rats and the plague; then the brown rats and the plague. Finally the brown rats killed off the black.

Extermination at one penny a rat would be useful remunerative work for the unemployed.

As for the plan of campaign many suggestions were made, but the cat came out of the discussion with the greatest honours.

Commissioner Nicol, of the Salvation Army, gave an account of the Army's cat farm in India, and the multiplication of cats was regarded by many speakers as better than poison or virus.

Among the active supporters of the Society are the National Poultry Association. the Royal Horticultural Society, whose secretary said that the increase of poultry meant the increase of rats; Sir Alfred Jones, who wrote an interesting letter; Sir Henry Roscoe, and a number of experts in rodent pathology.

Among others, one of the public analysts in Liverpool recommends concerted action against the rate and the house fly.

Farmers were little represented, but we believe that local vermin clubs will be promoted all over the country.

THE "West Indian Bulletin," the journal of the Imperial Agricultural Department for the West Indies, contains some interesting particulars of the tea plantation which has recently been started at St. Ann, in Jamaica. Indian and Chinese tea plants were imported for the Government gardens at Cinchona as far back as 1868, and nine years later a first experiment at cultivation was made on a few acres on the Blue Mountains. The experiment was, however, not continued, and no further attempt at cultivation on a commercial scale was made before the planting of the garden at St. Ann. A beginning was made with 250 plants and a packet of seed from the Cinchona gardens, and the area under cultivation has been cautiously extended. At present the gardens cover about 150 acres, and yield a tea of good quality, which was first placed on the market in 1903.

DESPAIRED OF CURING BOILS

Suffered Incessantly for a Year— They were Very Large and Pain was Dreadful—Could Hardly Bear Clothing—Health Much Impaired.

WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have to thank Cuticura Remedies for completely curing me of one of the worst attacks of boils it is possible to imagine. I suffered from boils incessantly for a year, and I was so unsuccessful in trying remedy after remedy that I began to despair of ever getting my system clear of this distressing ailment. My shoulder and back were principally affected. Any one who has had a single boil knows how dreadfully painful boils are, so it will be evident how much I suffered when I tell you that I had four large ones. They would be a long time coming up and so very painful all the time that I could hardly bear my clothes on. They were very large, one on my back extending to the size of a five-shilling piece, while the smallest was as big as a sixpence. My health suffered much as the result of the attack and I got into a very run-down condition. After I had tried other means without any benefit, I read of a cure by Cuticura, and though I had not much faith, I thought I could not do any harm in trying Cuticura Soap. So I bought a tablet and after I had washed the affected parts a few times I noticed such a great improvement that I decided I could not do better than try the whole Cuticura Treatment. I got the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, and my progress from that time was truly wonderful. A great change for the better took place almost immediately and now, well within three months from when I started with the Soap, I can pronounce myself absolutely cured. Cuticura Remedies have got the disease right out of my system. I am extremely grateful for the great benefit I have derived, and I wish most earnestly to recommend Cuticura Remedies to every one troubled with boils. I shall never be without Cuticura Soap. Mrs. E. J. Chapman, 9, Union Square, New Kent Road, London, S. E., July 15, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.



H. D. EVANS & Co., THE V. P. P. STORES, CALCUTTA.

SUCCESS IN HOME-BAKING is the sure reward of those who use 'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK) The Sure Raising Powder.

¶ Try it to-morrow, and you will not only bake better in less time, but have all cakes and pastry light, digestible and tempting.

¶ Many interesting Recipes in each tin.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & SON, HUDDERSFIELD, England.

SWAN



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No. 600.

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark. Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants. Also Makers of No Rivd. Butts.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Protest Meeting in London.

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The South African British Indian Committee which is organising the movement in this country in favour of the improved treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Caxton Hall. Members of Parliament, representatives of working men, and Indians resident in London were invited to be present, and the objects of the meeting were: (1) To consider the drastic application of the Transvaal Immigrants Restriction Act to British Indians lawfully resident there, by which they are threatened with summary deportation and confiscation of vested rights and property; and (2) to invoking the intervention of his Majesty's Government to protect them against such harsh procedure. Lord Ampthill presided, and the hall was crowded.

SYMPATHY OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. L. W. Ritch read messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from Earl Roberts, Mr. C. E Mallet, M.P., Mr. J. F. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. T. Burt, M.P., Mr. W. H. Cowan, M.P., Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., and Mr. E. A. Radsdale, M.P.

Lord Ampthill, in his opening speech, said that the messages of sympathy indicated the strength of the feeling of the country on the question. The meeting had assembled to discuss a matter of enormous importance, not only to Great Britain, but to all the great communities beyond the seas which went to make up the British Empire, a matter which affected national honour and involved principles vital to the peace and the unity of the Empire. The people of the Transvaal Colony had thought it necessary to restrict the immigration of Indians into their territory, and in order to make those restrictions effective they had thought it necessary that all the Indians at present resident in the Transvaal should be registered once more. The questions which arose were, firstly, was it right that the immigration of Indians should be restricted in the Transvaal, and secondly, if so, were the measures which had been adopted necessary, wise, or just? If they admitted—and he did not see how even the wildest extremists of any political or economic party could fail to admit it—that Colonists had a general right to say that they would keep their own possessions to themselves—he said a general right because all rights of property, whether of individuals of communities, were subject to certain limitations—then the Colonists had the right of restricting immigration by reason of possession and for the purpose of self-preservation. It was a European necessity that South Africa should be preserved as a white man's land, a place for the overflow of the crowded populations of Europe. The Indians had always admitted the right of the Colonists to restrict Indian immigration; they did not claim an equal share in the white man's property, and only asked for such rights as were analogous to the rights of the community as against individual owners of property. Indeed, the whole attitude of the Indians in South Africa had been more modest and more reasonable than the attitude of Europeans would have been under similar circumstances. (Cheers.) There was no question of the right of the Colony: they all admitted that—(A Voice: "Not all of us")—and therefore the question reduced itself to this: Were the methods which had been adopted in the Transvaal for the restriction of Indian immigration necessary, just, and reasonable? People in the country were as much concerned as a colonists. The point of view of people in this country was that British citizens, whatever their coulour, should be treated as such—(cheers.)—that they should not be humiliated or degraded, that wherever the British flag flew they should receive fair and even generous treatment, and that pledges given by the Sovereign and by the British Government should not be disregared or set at naught by any body of British citizens. (Cheers.) That point of view was not merely humanitarian or sentimental; it was based on the practical consideration of the peace and contentment of all the peoples who were united under the British Crown. India was the largest part of the Empire and was the strategical pivot of the Empire. Without India the Empire could never have existed. (Cheers.) India, which ensured the maintenance and stability of the Empire, was as much the concern of the Colonies as she was our concern, and Great Britain could not allow the Colonies to get her into trouble with India any more than she could allow them to get her into trouble with a foreign nation. (Cheers)

GOVERNMENT'S NEGLECT.

He did not doubt that the Colonies would recognise these imperial necessities and make the necessary sacrifices of their own prejudices of what he imagined to be their personal and local interests for the common advantage if the matter were once properly explained to them. Colonists valued the unity of the Empire just as much as, if not more than, we did ourselves. This imperial necessity had not been properly and fully explained to the Colonies. The Government—he was not talking only of the present Government but of a succession of Governments—had neglected to explain this matter to the Colonies, and had not had the foresight to recognise the importance of the question. What were the reasons for that neglect? If fear of disagreement, then what became of our claim to take control of the Empire? (Cheers.) If want of foresight and of appreciation of the importance of the question, that was equally discreditable. The present Government lost a golden opportunity on the occasion of the Imperial Conference. It was suggested before that Conference in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords, that that opportunity should be taken of discussing in an adequate manner the whole question of the treatment of the British Indians in the Colonies. The answer given by the Government was that the question was not on the agenda; when it was pointed out that even the agenda of a Colonial Conference could be altered, then the Government adopted another answer—that they would invite discussion on the question if opportunity should afford and time permit. (Laughter.) What an answer! The whole purpose of the Imperial Conference was to discuss questions of importance and interest to the Empire at large, and for that purpose the Premiers of the great self-governing Colonies came, at immense inconvenience to their own States and to themselves, to this country, and if that was not an opportunity for discussing a question of great importance to the Empire at large he did not know whether such an opportunity could be found. If the question had been discussed—he did not mean in a casual personal conversation—at the Conference, it would have been possible to agree upon general principles and upon a policy of imperial application, and if that had been done there would have been none of the present trouble. Colonists were reasonable men, and appreciated what was right in a question of this sort. He blamed the Government because the initiative in a matter of that sort rested with the Government. On the occasion when the Government guaranteed the loan of five million pounds sterling they might have made it one of the conditions of that loan that the rules for registration should be revised in such a manner as not to offend the legitimate sentiments of the British citizens and to violate the honour of the Mother Country. But the Government neglected its opportunities for discussion, neglected its opportunities for making a bargain, and contented themselves only with obtaining a vague promise from General Botha that he would give his attention to the matter. The result of that promise had been that the rules had remained exactly as they were before, and nothing had been done to mitigate the harsh conditions.

WHAT THE INDIANS WANT.

The mere fact that the Indians themselves were making the highest possible sacrifices—sacrifices of their worldly prospects—that they were willing to face deportation, personal ruin, and even starvation rather than submit to these conditions was proof enough that the conditions were not fair or reasonable, and it could not be necessary to expel from the country British citizens who had done no harm to the country, but, on the contrary, had benefited the country in many ways, and many of whom were deserving of the gratitude of the community among which they lived. A very small modification of these rules would satisfy the Indians. All they asked for was that they should not be indentified for the purpose of registration in the same manner as criminals, and thus branded as an inferior race, and surely it was unfair that no concession whatever should have been made to that demand. The Indians did not objected to give an impression of their thumbs, but they objected to give an impression of the ten digits, because the ten-digits impression was only required for the identification of criminals. It was a pity that the British Government had not taken the trouble to intervene. In view of the present anxious and deplorable situation the Secretary of State for the Colonies had recognised the gravity of his previous neglect, and was even now taking steps to prevent the trouble going further, and the purpose of that meeting was, by means of resolutions, to prove to the Government that there was a strong body of opinion in the country which desired to see justice done to Indian fellow subjects and was mindful not less of our national honour than of our imperial duty. (Cheers.)

Mr. L W. Ritch (Secretary), who has lived in the Transvaal eighteen years, said that there were six thousand British Indians in the Transvaal, and without exception they were there before the war. Seven thousand had left the country because they declined to be registered and did not want to stop to be kicked out. Many of the six thousand had been in the country for twenty years. Each to-day held a certificate of registration that was taken out voluntarily at the invitation of Lord Milner, who said that it was final and that the Indians had established for good their title to be in the country. On that occasion they gave thumb impressions. Those they were now told were insufficient to identify men whose cheques would be good for many thousands. The Government now required them to re-register under conditions which they regarded as most offensive. Indians had to give their full name, their race, caste, or sect, their physical description, place of residence, place and date of birth, names of father and mother, wife, sons, and male wards, and impressions of thumb, index, middle, ring, and little fingers of both hands, and a simultaneous impression of the fingers of each hand. They were told that that was not an insult, but the answer of the British Indians was, 'You may take our property, you may rob us of our liberty, you may exile us from the country we have learned to call our own, but we do not do this." (Cheers.)

"HUMILIATING AND DEGRADING."

Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., moved the first resolution as follows: "That this meeting deeply regrets the imposition by the Transvaal Government of differential laws and regulations such as the Asiatic Law Amendment Act and the Immigration Restriction Act of 1907 upon British Indians lawfully settled in that Colony, to whom the laws seem humiliating and degrading, and regards with the gravest concern the enforcement of these laws in spite of the offer of the resident Indian community to re-register voluntarily, as an attempt at the expulsion rather than identification of that section of British subjects, and the extinction of their vested rights and property." He denied that South Africa was a white man's land, because such a land was where the white men did the work, and South Africa they did not. The working classes in the Transvaal were blacks, and they were disfranchised. That in his judgment, was the beginning of the trouble. In the Transvaal, for some reason or other, the British Indian was regarded and treated as a native. (Laughter.) Why did a mere handful of white people in the Transvaal want to get rid of British Indians? Simply because they objected to their competition in trade. (Cheers.) The objection was not so much to the competition in big towns as it was to rivalry in small towns, where the principal customer was the Kaffir, with whom the Indian dealt more courteously than the white shop-keepers. It was repugnant to decent feeling that under the British flang any man, whatever his colour, should be compelled to carry a pass as a dog was compelled to carry a collar. The Transvaal was not self-governed, because the majority had no voice in it; it was a white oligarchy composed of people drawn from every quarter of Europe. When Lord Milner proposed to Mr. Chamberlain a form of restriction which was as nothing compared with what Lord Elgin had consented to, Mr. Chamberlain said that he went to war partly to redress the grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal, and that it would be degradation of our national honour if we were now to go back upon that. (Cheers.)

Mr. Justice Amir Ali seconded the resolution, which was supported by Lieut.-Gen. Laurie.

Mr. Rees, M P, who on rising was received with hisses, objected to the word humiliating in the resolution because it might be offensive to the colony, and after an impatient hearing moved an amendment which was seconded but not accepted by the meeting.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. Frank Smith moved a further amendment calling on the Government to insist on equal rights being accorded to every British-born subject in South Africa without regard to race or colour. (Cheers.) He said that when the issue was a grave one the plainer they spoke the better.

This was seconded, but the Chairman said that the motion was out of order at that stage of the meeting. The main resolution was then carried.

Sir M. Bhownaggree moved: "That this meeting deeply regrets that his Majesty's Government should have given its sanction to a measure so drastic as the Immigration Restriction Act, which allows the deportation of a British subject for a purely statutory offence."

This was seconded by Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P., who hoped that the result of the meeting would be to induce Lord Elgin, even at the eleventh hour, to do something.

Sir W. Wedderburn moved: 'That this meeting earnestly appeals to the Secretary of State for the Colonies even now to instruct the Governor of the Transvaal to exercise the power vested in him in terms of Clause 6 Section 20 of the said Act, whereby 'No such person . . . shall be removed from the colony except on the order of the Governor, provided further that every such person arrested shall be discharged from custody unless an order be made by the Governor for his removal from this colony within ten days after the date of his arrest."

Sir Raymond West seconded, and this also was carried as was a motion requesting the Chairman to forward copies of the resolutions to the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India, and the High Commissioner.

Mr. Frank Smith then moved his amendment to the first resolution as a separate motion. He said that he was there representing 60,000 organised workers and he declared that any treatment other than perfect equality for every human being under the British flag was unjust.

The Chairman said that the meeting had already protested against the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal, and the remainder of the resolution was irrelevant. To carry such a resolution would be harmful to the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Smith said that the Chairman was unfair. His methods might be suitable to the house of Lords, but they were unsuitable to a public meeting.

The Chairman said equal rights for every British subject would never be permitted. What would happen in this country if we were swamped by Asiatics?

Mr. Dewsbury, who had seconded Mr. Smith's motion, said that that problem would be legislated for by a minimum wage. (Laughter.)

Sir M. Bhownagree and Mr. Ritch appealed in vain to Mr. Smith to withdraw his resolution, which was finally put to the meeting and lost, Mr. Smith leaving the hall saying, "If you don't want equality, don't ask the British working man to assist you."

The meeting which lasted nearly three hours, concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Teheran, Jan. 4 (Reuter).—The Notes of the foreign diplomatic representatives in reply to the manifesto issued by Parliament on Dec. 17 appealing to the Powers to support the people against the Shah's violation of the Constitution, together with the text of the assurances of respect for the Constitution which the Shah gave to the British and Russian representatives on Dec. 22, were read in Parliament this afternoon.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—The following telegram has been received here from Teheran:—The President of the Parliament, who desired to resign his post after the Governor of Teheran had been threatened with death unless he punished the men who fired shots at the door of Parliament, and who took part in the murders in Artillery Square, has after long persuasion been induced to renounce his intention. A number of the guilty persons have been punished by beating with sticks. The armed partisans of the Parliament did not disperse completely until to-day. Although the terms of the understanding between the Parliament and the Shah have been signed, each of the two parties interprets them as being in its own favour. Fresh demand and reproaches are already making themselves heard.

Jan. 6.—The following telegram has been received here from Teheran:—At yesterday's sitting of the Parliament the text of the appeal was read which was recently addressed by Parliament to the foreign Legations for their moral support, together with the answers of the Russian and British representatives. The latter stated that they would remind the Shah of his promise strictly to uphold the Constitution. The reading of the two replies to the appeal gave rise to the greatest enthusiasm. Saad-ed-Dowleh, the former Premier, has returned from exile, together with his brother, who has been appointed Governor of Kermanshah and Kurdistan. A force of 118 fully armed Persian Cossacks left the capital to-day for Urumiah.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

St. Petersburg, Jan 6 (Reuter).—A telegram from Tabriz states that the Turco-Persian Frontier Delimitation Commission has begun its labours. The Persian commissioners assembled at a place in the neighbourhood of Urumiah, where Tahir Pasha, the Ottoman commissioner, has also arrived.

Constantinople, Jan. 8.—Sixteen battalions of Redifs were recently mobilised in the territory of the Fourth Army Corps. Eight of these had been despatched to reinforce the troops on the Turco-Persian frontier, while the remaining eight battalions are held in reserve. The troops at the frontier have now been brought up to a total of thirty-four battalions in two divisions, one to the north, near Urumiah, and the other to the south, occupying Lahijan.

The Incorporated Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine recently presented Mr. Chamberlain with the Mary Kingsley Memorial medal in recognition of the great interest he has shown in the subject. In acknowledging the gift he writes to the secretary of the school: "I highly appreciate the compliment which the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine has been good enough to pay me. I feel, and have always felt, that the Liverpool School has largely contributed to the altered sanitary conditions of the Tropics, and I regard with pleasure any efforts I may have been able to render to the cause, though I feel that they have been small compared with those of such institutions as your own."

RECORD YEAR'S TRADE.

Trade returns covering the whole of 1907 are issued by the Board of Trade. Even last month, says the "Westminster Gazette," it was apparent that the record figures of 1906 would be far exceeded, but December has maintained that prosperity that has marked the previous months, and with increases both in imports and exports over the figures of December 1906, the year's total trade reaches the amazing figure of £1,200,080,913.—arrived at by adding together exports, imports, and re-exports. This is a total increase over the same figures in 1906 of more than 96,000,000 sterling.

The course of the year's trade can be best shown in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

—	Merchandise		
	Imports.	Exports British.	Exports Total.
	£	£	£
Dec 1907	56,012,396	32,741,736	39,461,708
" 1906	54 671 5 2	3 409,175	39,155,247
" 1905	53 118,550	28,?52,194	35,745,303
Year ended Dec 1907	645,904,179	426,204,596	518,176,737
" " 1906	607,888,500	375,575,338	460,?77,818
" " 1905	5?5 019,917	323,816,614	407,596,527
Increase pls or Decrease —in Dec 1907, compared with—			
1 Dec 1906	pls 1,?30,894	pls 1,332,561	pls 3?6,461
2 " 19?5	pls 2,883,846	pls 4,?89,542	pls 3,716,405
Increase pls or Decrease —in the year ended Dec 1907, compared with—			
1 Year ended Dec 1906	pls 38,015,67?	pls 50,629,258	pls 57,498,919
2 " " 1905	pls 80,884,259	pls 96,387,982	pls 110,580,21?

It will be seen that there is a increase total of £50,629,000 in exports of British goods, and of £38,015,000 in imports of foreign and colonial goods while the exports of foreign and colonial products have increased by £6,869,000. The broad result is thus:—

British exports, increase, £50,629,000
Imports, less re-exports, increase, £31,146,000

The remarkable growth on the export side has never been more strikingly contrasted. While imports have grown by 5·8 per cent., exports have gone up by 13·4 per cent.

BULLION AND SPECIE.

That the huge increase in export trade has not been accompanied by any drain of gold from the country is plain enough from the figures dealing with bullion and specie:—

Imports, 1907	£73,073,439
Exports, 1907	£67,786,858
Balance left	£5,286,581

WHERE THE INCREASE IS FELT.

The division of the increases of 1907 between the different departments of trade is not less remarkable than the actual amount of the rise. Three-fourths of the increase in exports is in manufactured goods. The imports of foreign manufactures have actually decline, and more than three-fourths of the increase in imports is in raw materials for British manufactures. The contrast may be thus set out:—

EXPORTS.

Food, drink, and tobacco	pls	£1,633,277
Raw materials and part manufactures	"	£11,737 370
Manufactured goods	"	£36,645 655
Miscellaneous	"	£612,956

IMPORTS.

Food, &c.	pls	£9,228,348
Raw materials, &c.	"	£30,116,360
Manufactures	—	£1,344 643
Miscellaneous	—	£,£4,389

There is not, it may be added, a single heading under which British manufactured goods are classified in which there has not been an increased business. Cotton ("Cotton will go") is better by £10,859,000: wool ("Wool is threatened") has gone up by £2,317,000.; iron and steel ("Your iron trade is going") by £6,821,000.; while machinery shows an improvement of £4,991,000.; and new ships one of £1,379,000.

CHANGES IN IMPORTS.

On the import side trade shows nothing like the same tendency in one direction as on the export side. Seven branches of foreign manufactures have come in increased amounts; nine show a falling away. Iron and steel are less by £1,144,000., wool by £1.286,000., and leather (which includes boots, shoes, and gloves) by £1,214.000. The principal increases are £1.532,000. in chemicals, £701,000. in "other metals," and £658,000 in textiles other than cotton and wool.

A TEST OF THIRTY YEARS.

In 1902 Mr. Chamberlain chose the test of comparison with thirty years ago as the measure of the progress of British trade. Taking this test, we get the following results for 1907:—

IMPORTS.

1877	£394,419,000
1907	£645,904,030
Increase	+ £251,485,000 or 63 per cent.

EXPORTS.

1877	£252,346,000
1907 (less ships)	£508,153,000
Increase	+ £255,807,000, or 101 per cent.

That is to say, that our export trade has more than doubled itself over a period in which the increase of population has been 30 per cent.

TUMULT IN BERLIN.

Cordon Guards The Kaiser's Castle.

Berlin, Jan. 10.

Following the demonstrations of yesterday evening in favour of universal suffrage, the Social Democrats gathered in immense numbers this morning in front of the Prussian Diet, where it was known that Prince Bulow would make a speech refusing the suffrage and the secret ballot.

Many thousands of working men and women blocked the streets rendering it impossible for even the carriages of the members of the Diet to pass. Hundreds of police, mounted and on foot, strove incessantly to maintain order, especially in the vicinity of the Kaiser's Castle. Some of the more ardent of the crowd obtained excess to the Diet, storming the entrance while a member was being admitted. Hand-to-hand conflicts with the police ensued, and the intruders were ultimately ejected.

When the green feathers of Prince Bulow's orderly, seated on the box seat of the carriage, were seen approaching deafening yells went up from thousands of "Hurrah for universal suffrage!" The Prince was received with mingled cheers and hooting. One man who got near his carriage shook a fist in the Chancellor's face, but he was speedily disposed of by the police.

Greyhaired members of the Diet could be seen anxiously scanning the crowd from the windows. Presently police reinforcements had to be called up, and on their arrival the streets were cleared, many arrests being made. The crowd dispersed into the side streets singing the "Song of Work" only to form again and rush towards the Imperial Castle which was surrounded by a strong cordon of police. Here the mob became so unruly that the police were compelled to draw their swords, and it was only at the urgent instance of the officer commanding the castle guard that they were induced to sheathe them.

Within an hour the excitement cooled down and the crowd gradually dwindled, leaving many comrades in the hands of the police.

Berlin, January 10,

There was considerable excitement in the Diet when a Radical speaker made the suffrage demand.

Prince Bulow replied; "The Prussian Government continues firmly to adhere the view that the extension to Prussia of the electoral system in force for the Reichstag (the Imperial Parliament, would not be in accordance with the well-being of the State. Neither can the Government hold out any prospect of the substitution of the secret ballot for the present public voting."

This announcement was received with loud cheers on the Conservative Right and some hissing on the Radical Left.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "UMSINGA."

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed to Weymouth by the Natal Direct Line of Steamer "Umsinga", sailing to-morrow from Q Shed, Prince's Dock:—

Mr. and Mrs. Preston and infant
Mr A. Chanter.
Captain Cox.
Mr. Pegeon.
Mr Ferguson.
Mrs. Smith and 3 children.
Lieut Luck.
Mrs. Bradley and child,
Mrs. James and infant.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty 6th January.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Commander E S Houseman has been placed on the Retired List (Dec 26); Staff Paymr J E Dathan has been advanced to the rank of fleet paymaster in his Majesty's fleet (Jan 5).

Admiralty, 6th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant William Lennox Rickcord has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 7th September, 1906.

Admiralty, 7th January,

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Arthur Greenway Little, on return from the Seconded List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Hutchison, promoted. Dated 24th December.

Captain Frank Evelyn Chichester Burnard Chichester, on return from the Seconded List, to be Supernumerary to the Establishment. Dated 28th December.

Admiralty, 8th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surgeon George Despard Twigg, F R C S I, has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Dated 6th January.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major Stephen George Rodway is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with retired pay. Dated 22nd December.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Superintending Clerk William Symes to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd December.

Royal Marines.

Honorary Major Stephen George Rodway, Royal Marine Artillery (retired), to be Recruiting Staff Officer Royal Marines, Nottingham District, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Oliver De Blaquiere Nepean, Royal Marine Light Infantry (retired), who has vacated that appointment on account of age. Dated 22nd December.

Admiralty, 9th January.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March 1903—Lieutenant Tom Glading has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

Clive Pinsent. Dated 15th December, 1906. Denham Maurice Turner Bedford. Dated 30th December 1906.

Fredrick Cambell Darley. Dated 15th January, 19 7.

Clerk William Shelford Skinner has been promoted to the rank of Asistant Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet Dated 19th December 1907.

War Office Whitehall, 10th January.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:

Major General Arthur G. F. Browne, C. B., D. S. O., Indian Army, to be a Divisional Commander. Dated 28th July.

Major-General Henry B. B. Watkis, Indian Army, to be a Brigade Commander. Dated 18th October.

Colonel Michael F. Rimington, C. B., to be a Brigade Commander, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 17th September.

Colonel Edward C. W. Machenzie-Kennedy, Indian Army, to be a Brigade Commander, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 4th August.

Colonel John W. G. Tulloch, C. B., Indian Army. to be a Deputy Ajutant-General, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employd. Dated 18th October.

Colonel George J. Shaw, Indian Army. to be an Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 1st August.

Major and Brevet Colonel Charles V. F. Townshend, C. B., D. S. O, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) to be an Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 2nd Augustt

Colonel Francis Waldron, C. B., from an Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Brigadier General to command the Artillery of a Division, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed vice Colonel W. H. Suart. Dated 17th December.

Colonel Edward S. May, C.B., C.M.G., from a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, at Head-Quarters, to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) F. Waldron, C.B. Dated 20th December.

Major Edward R. Cureton, retired pay, to be a Brigade-Major of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade. Dated 1st November.

Captain Charles J. Wilkie, retired pay, to be a Brigade-Major of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade, vice Captain C.C. Herbert-Stepney, retired pay. Dated 1st. January.

Cavalry of the Line.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant John J Brocklebank, DSO, to be Captain, in succession to Major J A Bell-Smyth, who holds a Staff Appointment Dated 1st January.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Captain Bernard Granville retires on retired pay to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry. under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dated 11th January.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Second Lieutenant Basil G Nicholas to be Lieutenant, vice F W S Murry, promoted Dated 20th December.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant Edward D H Tollemache to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable M V B Brett, MVO, seconded Dated 21st December.

Territorial Regiments.

The Northumberland Fusiliers Captain Albert G L'E Le Gallais is seconded for service as an Adjutant of The Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey Dated 10th December.

Lieutenant Arthur C Temperley to be Captain, vice W H W Young, transferred to The Leicestershire Regiment Dated 18th December.

Second Lieutenant Erasmus W. Gower to be Lieutenant, vice F. H. Charlton, seconded. Dated 14th December.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant John Broadie to be Lieutenant, vic C. B. Steuart. placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 5th October.

The South Wales Borderers. The procedence of Captain Rowland G. Palmer is next below H. P. Yates, and not R. P. Yates as stated in the "Gazette" of 17th December.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Captain Charles P J. Ovans is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 11th December.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Second Lieutenant Alexander Ross-Hume to be Lieutenant, vice J. Fairlie, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 6th September.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Robert I. Rawson, from The Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Captain, with precedence next below Captain F. A. Breul, and to remain seconded whilst serving with the Egyptain Army Dated 11th January.

The Hampshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Weir de L. Williams, D.S.O., to be Captain, vice The Honorable L. C. W. Palk, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 1st January, 1908.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant Conrad R Jones is seconded for service in the Army Ordinance Department. Dated 19th December, 1907.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Brian M. Fuller to be Lieutenant, vice M J Wheatoly, seconded Dated 1st January, 1908.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant Marmaduke W Graham to be Lieutenant, vice R L White, promoted Dated 25th December, 1907.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) Captain Hugh F MacEwan retires on retired pay Dated 11th January, 1908.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment) Captain Reginald J Armes to be Adjutant, vice G E Leman Dated 9th January. 1908.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Charles S. Burnett to be Lieutenant. vice R. C. Campbell retirned dated 8th January, 1908.

The Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert H Burney, CB, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on half-pay Dated 9th January, 1908.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable Frederick Gordon, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H H Burney, CB Dated 9th January, 1908.

Captain Gordon R Macnab to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel The Honourable F Gordon, DSO Dated 9th January. 1908.

Captain Ian R-I F Forbes retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dated 11th January, 1908.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Second Lieutenant John M B Sanders to be Lieutenant, vice J G Dill appointed Adjutant Dated 23rd December 1907.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Archibald J A Wright, C B, Brigadier-General Commanding No. 5 District, is retained on the active list, under the provisions of Article 92 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert H. Burney, CB, half-pay, to be Colonel. Dated 9th January 1908.

Major John S Cayzer, half pay, retires on retired pay Dated 11th January, 1908.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant William H. Gillatt, M. B., is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 27th December.

Mounted Infantry.

5th Battalion, Captain Julian L Fisher, D. S. O, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), to be Adjutant, vice Captain L A E Price-Davies, V. C., D. S O, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Dated 1st December. 1907.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Edward J Hardy, Chaplain to the forces, First Class, retires on retired pay. Dated 11th January 1908.

Memoranda.

Major-General George Henry, C B, a Divisional Commander in India, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir E T H Hutton, K C M G, C B, retired. Dated 26th December 1907.

Colonel Henry B Jeffreys. C. B., half-pay, to be Major General, vice G. Henry, C. B. Dated 26th December 1097.

War Office, Jan. 7.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Arthur W P A Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K T, K P, G CB, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, personal aide-de-camp to the King to be field-marshal commanding-in-chief in the Mediterranean (Dec, 31). The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Staff of Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathean K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O:—Assistant Military Secretary—Major C J B Earl of Lanesborough, Coldstream Guards (Jan. 4). Aides-de-camp—Capt T H B Bulkeley Scots Guards Lieut the Hon C M B Ponsonby M V O Grenadier Guards Dec. 31 Colonial aide-de camp—Lieut Col N Grech-Biancardi, C V O the King's Own Malta Regt of Militia (Jan 4) Major Gen Sir J G Maxwell K C B, C V O, C M G, D S O to be a major-general, General Staff (Dec 31) Lieut-Gen W H Mackinnon, C V O, C B. from director of Auxiliary. Forces to be director general of the Territorial Force Major G M W Macdonogh R E a General Staff officer third grade at Headquarters is promoted to the second grade vice Major G K Cockerill the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) Capt and Brevet Major Sir A Bannerman, R E from a Staff captain, to be a General Staff officer, third grade at Headquarters vice Major G M W Macdonogh. R E Capt and Brevet Major the Hon JF Gathorne Hardy, Grenadier Guards, to be a brigade-major, vice Major M Earle. D S O Grendier Guards (Jan 1); Capt L B C Gordon-Lennox, Grenadier Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Lieut-Gen. Sir L J Oliphant, K C V O, C B, commanding-in-chief, Northern Command (Nov 10); Capt A A Montgomery, R A to be a Staff captain. The undermentioned appointment are made to the Staff of General Sir J D P French, G C V O, K C B, K C M G, inspector-generel of the forces (Dec 21), Staff Officer—Col D Henderson, D S O from General Staff officer, first garde, first division. Private Secretary—Capt A E S Clarke, M V O Scots Guards. Aides-de camp—Lieut the Hon M V B Brett, M V O Coldstreem Guards; Capt L G F M Lord Brooke, M V O 3rd batt the Essex Regt.; Capt A F Watt, Yorkshire Hussars Imperial Yeomanry.

Establishments,

School of Musketry—Capt F L Festing, the Northumberland Fusiliers from an assistant instructor, to be an instructor, vice Capt. F E C B Chichester, Royal Marine Light Inf; Capt R M Luckock. the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), to be an assistant instructor, vice Capt. F L Festing, the Northumberland Fusiliers (Dec 28).

Royal Military College—Major J A Bell-Smyth, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, to be an officer of a Company of gentlemen cadets; vice Capt J Brough, Royal Marine Art. (Jan 1).

Royal Military Academy—Capt P E Lewis, R A from an officer of a company (Class A), to be a commander of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Capt O C Du Port, R A; Capt M R Walsh, the Worcester Regt an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, Class B, is promoted to Class A, vice Capt P E Lewis, R A (Jan 1).

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiners)—Second Lieut W G T Hope-Johnstone to be lieutenant, vice F C Rasch, seconded (Nov 16).

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut T A E Cairnes to be lieutenant, vice J C Heys Thomson, resignod (Dec 25)

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Second Lieut H C Brocklehurst, from Derbyshire Imperial Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut. A G K Davies Cooke promoted second Lieut G Alexander, from 5th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut F S Rose, promoted (Jan.8)

13th Hussars—Capt W J Lockett, D S O from 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, to be major, vice Brevet Lieut Col E A Wiggin, retired Jan 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Major (District Officer) J H Chinn is placed on retired pay; Capt (District Officer) T H E Anderson to be major (district officer), vice J H Chinn (Dec. 29).

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt A M R Mallock to be major, vice J B H Askwith, promoted (Nov 20) The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—The Hon H E Thellusson. vice J E Rich, deceaseded (Nov 9): E D M H Cooke, vice F M C Trench, second (Nov 12): L A D Naper, vice A M R Mallock (Nov 20); Capt A G R C Harris to be adjutant. vice Capt J Byron (Dec 4); Ridingmr and Honorary Capt T W Kirkbride retires on retired pay (Jan 8).

Royal Garrison Art—Major T E Carte to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col F G Stone, placed on half-pay; Supernumerary Major F T Fisher to be major, vice T E Carte (Nov 25); Capt S W Robinson is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art in India (Dec 18) Qrmr and Honorary Major T F Cooper is placed on retired pay (Dec 3); Sergt Major T Drayson to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Major T F Cooper (Jan 8).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt G H Griffith to be major, in succession to Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A J Kelly, retired (Dec 19); Lieut L N F I King to be captain, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907: Second Lieut E J C Schmidlin to be lieutenant, vice L N F I King (Jan 1).

The Manchester Regiment.—Capt A G Tillard is placed on halfpay on reduction of establishment (January 8.); Second Lieut. N W Humphrys to be lieutenant, vice J L Lawson, promoted into the Army Service Crops (December 18).

The Royal Irish Rifles—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A S Kirkwood, vice R H S Dashwood, retired; J C Bowen-Colthurst, vice A S Kirkwood, seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Crops (December 21).

Princes Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusilers)—Capt. R G Shuter, D S O, from the Manchester Regiment to be Captain, with precedence next below Capt. W D Dooner, and to remain seconded while serving with the Egyptain Army (January 8); Lieut. N B Lindsey to be adjutant, vice Capt. R J Kentish (December 31).

The Connaught Rangers—Qrmr, and Honorary Major D McK. MacLachlan retires on retired pay; Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. J Pearce, from half-pay, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Major D McK. MacLachain (January 8).

The Royal Munster Fusilers—Lieut, D Wise to be captain. vice Brevet Major G D Crocker, promoted (December 24).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Concert's Own)—Second Lieut. R C Burton to be lieutenant, vice A J H Sloggett, appointed adjutant (December 15).

The Army Service Crops.

Lieut P M Larken is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (December 17.)

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Crops—Capt. H H Kiddle, from the Indian Medical Service, to be captain, vice W H Odlum, who exchanges (December 18).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. R C Fenton is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health (Dec. 26).

Naval Ordnance Department.

Qrmr. and Honorary Major C L Sheppard is retired from the Army (Dec. 29).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff nurses resign their appointments:—Miss F A Loseby (Dec. 29) Miss F E Morton (Jan. 8).

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieut.-Col. P G Parkinson, ordnance officer, second class, is placed on retired pay (Jan. 1). The undermentioned inspectors of ordnance machinery, first class, and honorary majors to be chief inspectors of ordnance machinery to complete establishment:—F Lane, R L Clark, D S O, T Carlyle, R J Edmonds (Aug. 1).

Memoranda.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir E T H Hutton, K C M G, C B, is placed on retired pay (Dec. 26). The undermentioned officers, Indian Army, to be major-generals:—Col-(temporary Brig-Gen) L J E Bradshaw, C B, a brigade commander (Oct 7); Col (temporary Brig-Gen) C G M Fasken, C B, a brigade commander (Nov 14). Col H C Harford, C B, half-pay, is placed on retired pay (Dec, 31). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels and brevet colonels to be colonels:—C Williams, half-pay (November 27); W P Pulteny, C.B, D.S.O., half-pay: A H W Brett, half-pay. Lieut Col and Brevett Col A H W Brett, on completion of his period of service as chief inspector, Army Ordnance Dept, is placed on half-pay (Jan. 1). The undermentioned lieutenants colonels to be brevet colonels:—F R Parkinson, the Welsh Regt. (Dec 30); L Munro, the Hampshire Regt, (Jan 3). Brig-Surg-Lient-Col. D D Cunningham, C.I.E, M.B., retired pay, Indian Medical Service, honorary physician to the King, is granted the honorary rank of colonel (Dec 4): Second Lieut G Bailey half pay, is placed on retired pay (Dec 27). Lieut B M Hynes, the Royal Sussex Regt, is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a captain in the West African Regt, (Sept 1); Insp. of Ordnance Machinery, First Class, and Honorary Capt. H Begbey, Army Ordnance Dep is granted the honorary rank of major (Jan. 4).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg-Major W C James, M.D., to be surgeon-lieutenant-colonel (Dec. 10).

The Army Motor Reserve.

The undermentioned lieutenants resign their commissions:—P Soames, B H Thomson, Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott to be lieutenant (Jan 8).

Cavalry of the Line.

14th (King's) Hussars—Second Lieut G K M Mason to be lieutenant, vice V H Secker, promoted (Dec 14).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt L A Smith to be major, vice J Berkley, retired (Dec 11). Supernumerary Capt R A Birley to be captain, vice L A Smith (Dec 13).

Territorial Regiments.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Second Lieut R L Q Henriques to be lieutenant, vice S T Watson, appointed adjutant 3rd batt (Dec. 4).

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Second Lieut J P G De Hochepied Larpent resigns his commission Jan 8.

The Norfolk Regt—Second Lieut R J Filgate to be lieutenant, vice P Hamond, D S O, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Jan 8.

The Suffolk Regt.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col F Graham, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Major E Montagu to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. F Graham Jan 7.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut W O Prichard to be captain, vice W L Lawrence, seconded Dec 1 The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R E Growse, vice R F Gross, promoted Nov 29 N J Williams, vice W O Prichard Dec 1,

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut R H W Worsley to be lieutenant, vice H Cobden, promoted Oct 16,

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The undermentioned, second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—W P B Frazer, vice E Morris, deceased; M F Mammend-Smith, vice W P B Frazer, seconded for service on the Staff Oct 24,

Memoranda.

The undermenioned lieutenant-colonels, Indian Army, to be colonels:—St G L Steele, 30th Lancers, (Gordon's Horse), R C Broome, Army Remount Dept. C P W Pirie, 18th Prince of Wale's Own Tiwana Lancers, A C O'D nnell, an assistant adjutant-general, J G Turner, 4th Cav., F H Yate. 20th Deccan Horse (June 1); L W C Kerrich, 28th Light Cav. (June 2); W A Thompson, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers (June 3); F C W Rideout, Supply and Transport Corps (June 4); G H Weller, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, R G Egerton, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), R F H Anderson, a deputy Judge advocate-general, E B Burton 17th Cav. (June 6); A V Hatch, 1st Prince of Wales's own Goorkha Rifles (the Malaun Regt.) (June 8); T H Smith, 12th Cav (June 9); R Wapshare, an assistant adjutant general, A H G Kemball, 5th, Goorkha Rifles (Frontier Force), H F Loch, 1st Brahmans, M Cowper, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), W A Watson, C I E 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, F W G Wadeson, 35th Sind Horse (June 10); Ernest W S K Maconchy, D S O secretary, Dept. of Military Supply, Government of India (June 11) Brevet Col. G J Shaw, an assistant adjutant general (Aug 1)

Army Medical Reserve Of Officers

Surg-Capt A D Ducat, M B to be surgeon-major (Dec, 25)

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Supernumerary Lieut L D Fassy to be lieutenant, vice J W C Kirk, appointed adjutant Dec 18

The Essex Regt—Second Lieut I H M Scobie to be lieutenant, vice G W Howard, D S O, promoted Dec 21,

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt G C Shakerley, D S O: to be major. vice R S Oxley, promoted Dec 18

The Royal Irish Rifles—Second Lieut F R W Graham to be lieutenant, vice J C Bowen-Colthurst, promoted Dec 21

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut J W E Boulderson to be lieutenant, vice D Wise, promoted Dec 24.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut A S Arthur, M B, to be captain Oct 1

Queen Alexandera's Imperial Military Nursing Service

The undermentioned lady to be Staff nurse provisionally:—Miss A R Hyslop Dec 16

Army Ordnance Department

The undermentioned officers to be Ordnance officers, fourth class, to fill existing vacancies:—Lieut H B Warwick Royal Garrison Art Dec 2, Lieut C R Jones, the Dorsetshire Regt Dec 19

Army Pay Department

Major R A Vowell. Staff paymaster to be liuet-enant-colonel

DIVINE SERVICE.

3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, 26TH JAN. 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—255, 193 and 319.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Standford in B. flat
Hymns—20, 219 and 233.
Collections for—Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—299, 318 and 280.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—160, 164 and 270.
5-30 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—545, 405 and 20.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m. Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—405, and 178.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—447, 359, 405, 406 and 448.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Plain.
8-45 a m—Holy Communion—Choral.
5-15 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—42
Hymns—145, 377 and 361.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wandby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—379, 308 and 363.
Psalm—145.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Mr W J Kenshett
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev R MacOmish, M.A.
5 p m—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher—Mr Cutler
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Mr MacLean
5 p.m—Sunday School.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

A LOCAL QUESTION.

There isn't a reader of a newspaper in Bombay but has repeatedly asked himself—as his eyes rested for a moment on advertisements that extolled the merits of some article and backed them up by testimonials from people they knew nothing about. Are these testimonials true? It is a difficult question to answer as the parties referred to live in England or some other country. Like all the evidence we published every word of the statement that follows is from a Bombay citizen. Hunt them up if you doubt an item published and get a personal corroboration. Begin with this case.

Nurse F. E. Anthony, Diplomed Nurse and Midwife of many years' experience in Bombay and England, residence, Ripon Building, Ferguson Road, says:—I have had occasion to prescribe Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for patients and found they relieve pain very quickly, especially backache caused through inflammation of the kidneys. They are also invaluable in cases of Urinary complaints, and if taken as prescribed, will not fail to afford relief.

They give prompt relief in loss of sleep, diziness, heart weakness, backache, urinary trouble, rheumatism and dropsy by removing the poisonous and urinary matter from the system that causes these complications.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0. or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Baron Eldon, 2,385 tons, Captain A G Parker will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Foyle, 2,698 tons, Captain W Welsh, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The steamer Zoroaster, 2,376 tons, Captain J Ewans, sailed yesterday for Havre and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Harlech, 2,224 tons, Captain J Gill will sail to-day for Calicut and Cochin, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Bild, 719 tons, Captain J Salvesen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of Timber.

The steamer Alcana 2,311 tons, Captain D Morgan arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Palinurus, Lieut-Commander C S Hickman arrived in harbour yesterday from Janjira.

The steamer Buceros, 2,595 tons, Captain J Hutchens, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, with a cargo of Manganese Ore.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, 3,991 tons, Captain T Babb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro with a general cargo,

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain R W Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,458 tons Captain R. Franzius arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Hamburg 18th December with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyds S N Co's steamer Istok 1,830 tons, Captain M. Tica, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers,

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 24.

Alcana	2311	Morgon				
Bahadur	2926	Cribbin				T M & Co
Barenfels	3466	Engelage				Glade & Co
Baron Fairlie	2325	Farfor				K Nixon & Co
Candleshoe	2466	Hall				W & A Graham & Co
Oriental	3085	Palmer	Aden	26-11		P & O Co
Chyebassa	3991	Babb				M M & Co
Goalpara	1358	Morrison				M M & Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling				Shah S N Co
Investigator						S Mamoojee & Co
Kirklee	2575	Watson				W & A Graham & Co
Kaiser	1714	Holdt				A Strandes
Malta	3900	Peters			N F	P & O S N Co
Mazagon	3279	Hodgson		Repairing		M M & Co
Madura	1973	Elbon				M M and Co
ajidi	1820	Coates	Mauritius	18-1-08		B & P S N Co
Nowshera	1961	Maude				M M & Co
Norfolk	2506	Borey				A Strandes
Nurani	2070	Buller				T M & Co
Obra	3521	Cummack				M M & Co
Rydal Hall	2139	Fraser				K Nixon & Co
-h-h Nasir	2?55	Grant				Shah N S Co
Warrior	2394	Tindale				Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 24

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Singapore	2735	Taylor	Antwerp	25-1	W & A G & Co
B Clan Maclechlan	3 08	Gray	Chittagong	3-2	F Muir & Co
C & R City of Madras	3018	McFee	K'chi	1-2	K Nixon & Co
D & E Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Ports	30-1	Bo S N Co
G Mozaffari	1387	Malony	R S Ports	27-1	B & P S N Co
H Reichstag	2089	Thie	Z'bar	24-1	A Strandes
K Colenso	2533	Brenton	Hull	30-1	F Muir & Co
M Caledonia	2699	Tocqlet	London	8-2	P & O Co
P Liebenfels	2857	Wittenburg	K'chi	31-1	Glade & Co
Q Umsinga	1895	Muller	Hull	25-1	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Osda	3409	Shepherd		N F	M M & Co
4 Clan Gordon	2286	Pagean	Dunkirk	31 1	F Muir & Co
6 Gutenfels	3551	Dikhichen	Hamburg	31-1	Glade & Co
6 Istok	1850	Ticac			A L S N Co
7 Schwarzenfels	2456	Franzins	Calcutta	31-1	Glade & Co
8 Africa	2565	Bilaffer	Trieste	1-2	E Scarpa
12 Egypt	4178	Summers	London	1-2	P & O Co
15 Riojun Maru	2979	Irisawa	Kobe	29-1	N Y Kaisha

M W D D

Z'bar Kauzler	1864	Michiken	Z'bar	3-2	A Strandes

H W P D

Balgay	131	Ahmed	M'goa	24-1	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Wallji	B'Nagar	25-1	Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoosein	K chi	25-1	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Schwarzenfels s	Franzius	Hamburg, Dec 18
24	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden, Jan 19
	Istok s	Tica	Singapore, Jan 9
	Chyebassa s	Babb	Middlesbro, Dec 13
	R I M S Palinurus	Hickman	Janjira
	Alcana s	Morgan	Calcutta, Jan 15
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, Jan 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Reichstag s	Thie	Zanzibar &c.
	Buceros s	Hutchens	Philadelphia
	Zoroaster s	Ewans	Liverpool &c.
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday.

Steamer Foyle, Walsh for Rangoon
" Harlech Gill for Calicut &c,
" Baron Eldon Parker for Calcutta

The steamer Chyebassa intered for loading yesterday of Antwerp, London &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 24.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—1 bundle ivory, A and J Lalji.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 cwts kishmish, Dewji Pasoo and Co; 45 cwts nuxvomica, P R Ghandhi, 45 cwts nuxvomica, R Jeewandas, 2,080 cwts myrabolums, W Becher, 7,500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Egypt s—36 bales hemp, G Radhakisandas, 1 bale wool S E Beojamin.

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—100 cwts turmeric Baur and Karanse, 260 cwts olibanum, Damji Jaithabhoy and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Colenso s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Gordon s—3,135 cwts myrabollums, Arjoon Khimji, 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts nigerseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore s—1 bale cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 cwts nigerseed, J Luckmidas.

Gutenfels s—125 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 6 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 28 bales twist, W and A Grahm and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1 bale twist, F F Campbell and Co; 125 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla, 152 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 14 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liebenfels s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 45 bales twist, Betton Goris and Co; 5 bales twist, R H Umriger, 41 bales twist, Allen Bros. 2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, 34 bales cotton fly, C Boggiano and Co; 1,045 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji,

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—5 bales woollen carpet, Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—220 bales cotton Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons; 224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Istok s—85 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Moffussil and Co; 5 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—150 bales cotton Vatcha Ghandhi and Sons. 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co.

Istok s—400 bales cotten Valkert Bros.

FOR METELYNE.

Istok s—5 bales twist The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR KOBE.

Riojun Maru s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Riojun Maru s—150 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

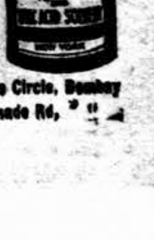
FOR OSAKA.

Riojun Maru s—525 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

SAL HEPATICA

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.



For sale by chemists.

KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

TWO BROTHERS.

Any one to whom details of the life of the fifth Duke of Portland are unfamiliar must be surprised, on turning up his "Dictionary of National Biography," to find how summarily the career of that eccentric nobleman is dismissed. He is born, dead, and buried, all in four hundred words, and only a brief sentence indicates his peculiarities. Sir Leslie Stephen used sadly to lament that he could not make his contributors understand the meaning of "summary," that most blessed word in an editor's dictionary; but in the author of the biography in question he found a man after his own heart. Now to Lord George Bentinck, a considerable figure in the sport and politics of his era, yet not a specially notable man for this age, except perhaps from the fact that a Prime Minister wrote his biography, ten columns of the "D.N.B." are allotted.

A SINISTER SUGGESTION.

If there was a mystery enveloping the life of the fifth Duke of Portland, the circumstances attending the death of Lord George Bentinck, his brother, were no less perplexing. All that we have authoritively is that he was found dead in one of the Welbeck fields, over which he was passing on his way to visit Earl Manvers at Thoresby, "Died by the visitation of God, to wit, a spasm of the heart," said the coroner's jury. This version does not satisfy those interested in the Druce case. They indict the fifth Duke for the death of Lord George. Even as the story has been told in the "Idler" it could not have been more than a case of manslaughter, but of that at least they hold him to have been guilty. The story is that the two brothers were in love with the same woman; that they met on this last walk which Lord George took, and quarrelled over her; and that Lord George repeatedly struck the Duke. The latter submitted for some time, but at last hit out in return. It was not a severe blow, but, catching Lord George over a weak heart, it caused his death. This, says the story, was one of the reasons for the Duke's wishing to live the file of a recluse.

IGNORING PRESIDENT.

The Infante Don Alfonso de Bourbon may be said to be acting in a most original manner by seeking a bride from the British Royal Family. Both his parents, his four grandparents, all his great-grandparents, and all his great-great-grandparents, with one exception, were born members of the Bourbons family. He is the most Bourbon of all the Bourbons; no other member of this widespread family can boast of blood so little diluted from without. Don Antonio, the father of Don Alfonso, is reputed to be, even in these days of great fortunes, a very wealthy man. He is the only son of Antoine, Duke of Montpensier, the youngest son of Louis Philippe. Don Alfonso's mother, the popular Infanta Eulalia is the aunt of the King of Spain.

A QUAINT CUSTOM.

The innkeepers of Birmingham have been sweeping their ceilings, according to their regular custom at Christmas time. A curious coin-throwing sport has grown up in Birmingham, which is carried on all the year round, but especially just before Christmas, for the benefit of various charities. The innkeeper encourags his customers to throw odd coppers to the ceiling so that his name may stand well in the published list at the end of the year, and the customers compete with each other in throwing the coins accurately and surely. The trick is very simple. A disc is cut from a cork, and through this a tack is pushed, so that the point sticks well out on the other side. A coin is clapped on the top of the cork, and then the two are screwed up in coloured paper. When the coin is deftly thrown the point of the tack sticks in the ceiling and as Christmas approaches many bar ceilings become literally covered with a mosaic of coloured paper. It is rarely that any of the coins are stolen. The costumers, even in the districts where "peakie blinders" (Birmingham hooligans) abound, guard the treasure with a jealous eye and sometimes with a protective fist.

UNCLAIMED.

A correspondent writes:—It was in a tramcar; the ladies were returning from their Christmas shopping, and furs were numerous. Suddenly the guard enters with what I have since learned was a squirrel tail suspended between his finger and thumb. A wave of agitation passed over the faces of the furwearing ladies. One lady who only rejoiced in the possession of four tails, visibly paled as she made the four dabs necessary to find herself "complete." Most interesting of all was the one in the corner whose features had the repose that stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. For never were beads told more devoutly (and certainly never more surreptitiously) than she told those tails—there were quite a dozen—on her necklet and muff. There was no claimant up to the time when I left the car.

THE LAST ENGLISH KING OF FRANCE.

The form "King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland," which was chivalrously conceded by Louis XIV. to the exiled Stuarts, was claimed by the Kings of England until the time of George III. He was the last monarch to use on his coins the word "France," and by an Act passed early in the nineteenth century it was decided to omit that word from the Royal title. At the same time it was urged that it was only right that some mention should be made of the many splendid jewels that had been added to the British Crown since the title was last revised. It was actually proposed that the King should be proclaimed Emperor of the British Islands and their Dependencies, and that the words on the coins should be "Imperator Britanniarum" (Emperor of the Britains). Against the adoption of the title Emperor it was argued that the word Emperor presupposed a King paramount over vassal or tributary Kings. Thus the title Emperor is excusably applicable to the King in India. When Coloridge was told that the new title of the King was to be Emperor of the British Islands and their Dependencies, he remarked that in this remanufactured form the King's title might be said to have been japanned—alluding to the fact that amongst insular sovereigns the only one bearing the title of Emperor is the Sovereign of Japan.

THE NEW BASILICA.

The opening of the new basilica over the catacombs of St. Priscilla at Rome is an interesting example of continuity in the use of a sacred site. The new besilica of St. Silvester has been built upon the actual foundations of the ancient basilica dedicated to the same saint, which was a deserted ruin very early in the Middle Ages. And the catacombs underneath go back to the very birth of Christianity. They are the most ancient of Christian cemeteries, containing the bodies—so tradition says—of converts of the Apostles. Here were buried some of the martyrs of the Early Church. Some of the paintings in the cemetery are of the highest antiquity, and one, of a Virgin and Child, is supposed to be the earliest representation of the Madonna in art. When peace was restored to the Church by Constantine, Pope Silvester built a small basilica over the catacomb, into which many bodies of saints were transferred from the galleries below, and here they remained till the ninth century, when they were removed into the city.

RESTORING HOLYROOD.

The announcement of the executors of the late Earl of Leven and Melville that the sum of £40,000 set apart in his will for the restoration of Holyrood Abbey is not applicable for the purpose will be a blow to many Scotchmen, for the project was taken up with patriotic zeal. The various attempts to restore the battered grey remnant of the church have been singularly ill-fated. The first in modern times was the most disastrous of all In 1758, when the condition of the Abbey had become very bad, a builder was employed to do something to keep it up. With almost inconceivable folly, he actually roofed the building with heavy flagstones. The natural result was that in another ten years the greater part of the church collapsed. As it is now, the chuch at Holyrood is a mere fragment of the once magnificent abbey. What we see is no more then the nave and a bit of one of the aisles. Choir and transepts have gone, and the east window, which figures so much in "picturesque" pictures, is a modern creation made out of the ruin of the rest. The glory of Holyrood—the west door—is shorn and mutilated, and the modern palace is actually built partly in front of it. To restore the Abbey properly it would be necessary to pull this comparatively new part down and build a companion tower.

A DOG OF BUSINESS HABITS.

The first applicant for a dog licence in Nottingham in the new year was an Irish terrier, who trotted into the Inland Revenue Offices with an envelope in his mouth containing the official notice and the necessary fee. The clerk took the letter, made out the licence, and handed it to the dog, who trotted back to his owner's office, several hundred yards away. The dog, whose name is Mick, belongs to a chartered accountant in the city. He is accomplished in many similar tricks, and has fetched his own licence for several years.

JOHN WHITE'S annual shipping review for last year concludes as follows:—"A review of the past year unfortunately shows that, for the shipbuilder and shipowner, business has not improved as the year progressed, nor can it be said the prospects are encouraging. It is no consolation to know that in other directions of commerce the results have been still less satisfactory, but there is satisfaction in the knowledge that the recuperation of the shipping industry is largely in the hands of shipowners by restricting the addition of tonnage to legitimate requirements, and combining to regulate freights and distributing tonnage, that markets are not glutted and their rates demoralised."

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains an Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Purveyors by Royal Warran To His Majesty the King.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.

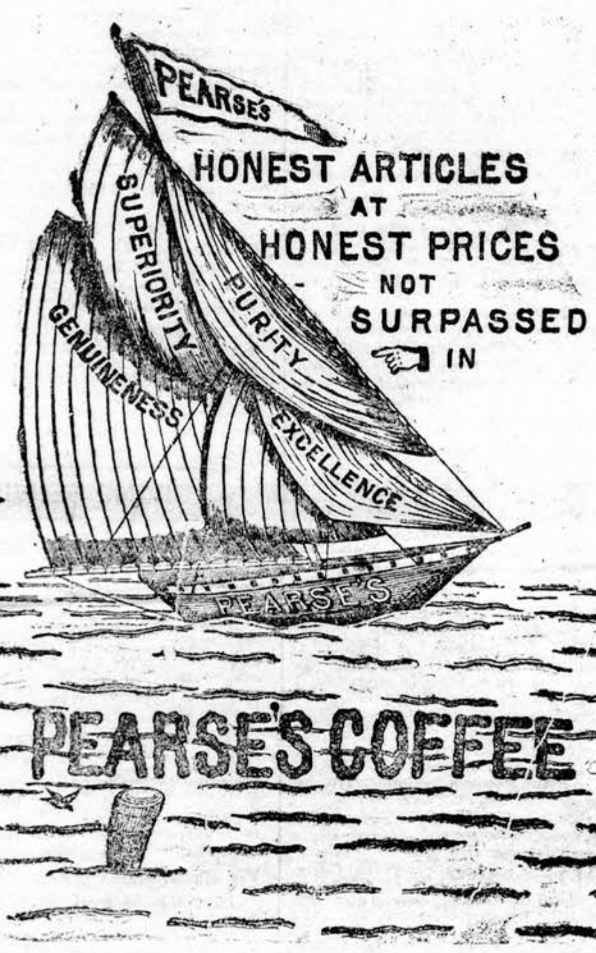
CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

In 1, 2 & 4 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

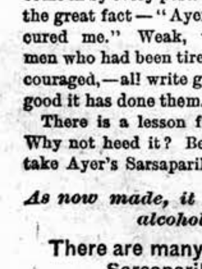
Wholesale Depôts: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., LD.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.



PEARSE & Co.,

SIRDAR PALACE, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY



Of course you know this old, safe, and sure beacon. For over sixty years its light has been guiding the sick and suffering back to the harbor of health and strength. Isn't that a record to be proud of? For more than sixty years

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.

There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

As now made, it contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

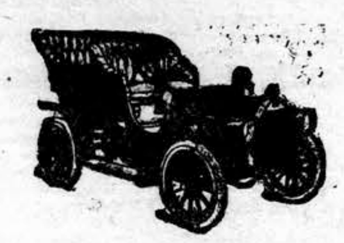
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE



MOTOR CARS

"SILENT SUNBEAM,"
HORBICK AND DARRACQ.

The Cars for India.

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOUSANDS ARE GIVEN AWAY MONTHLY TO INTENDING PURCHASERS BY

HILL, SAWYER & Co.

RELIABLE CARS FOR HIRE.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK Nº 75380 TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

Silver Desert Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.

Silver Fish Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, ½ dozen in case, Rs. 110.

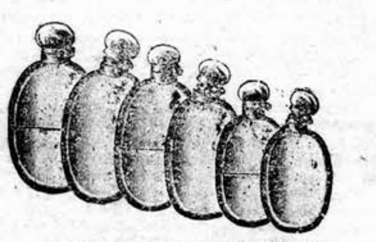

Silver Top Crystal Toilet Jar, Rs. 7-8.


Silver Pin and Ring Stand, Rs. 12-8.


Silver Flower Vase, Rs. 20.


SilverVase, Rs. 22.


Silver Photo Frames, a large collection, at prices from Rs. 6 to Rs. 40.

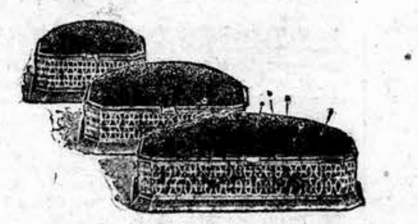

Silver Travelling Flasks, from Rs. 40.


Salt or Pepper Sprinkler, Rs. 4.


Solid Silver Powder Jar, Rs. 37-4.


Silver Travelling Ink, Rs. 16 to Rs. 20.

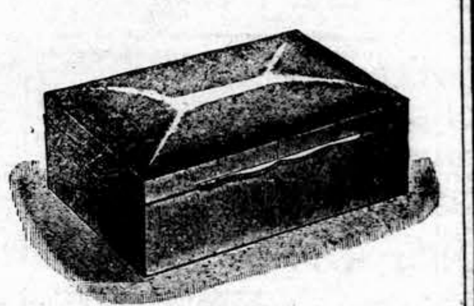

Silver Trump Indicator, Rs. 45.


Silver Pin Cushions, a large variety, Rs. 4 to Rs. 18.


Sweet Dishes in numerous designs, Rs. 8 to Rs. 30,



Silver Peg Measure, Rs. 11.


Cigarette Box, Rs. 30, Rs. 70, and Rs. 100.
Cigar Box, Rs. 150 to Rs. 210.



If you wish your children to be healthy and strong—as of course you do—feed them on

NESTLÉ'S MILO MALTED FOOD

delicious, wholesome, and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet on Infant Feeding free on application to

TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.



Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."



THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER,

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS.
Ship, Bridge, Traversing Locomotive, Pulling, Carriage Lifters and other Types,
Pulley Block,
Hoisting Crabs, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE, NO. 72. 72.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*,

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

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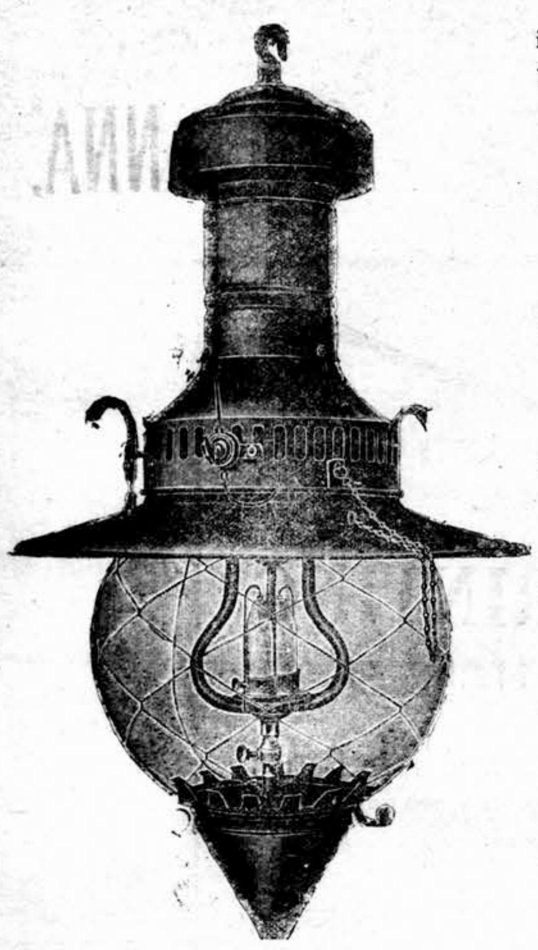
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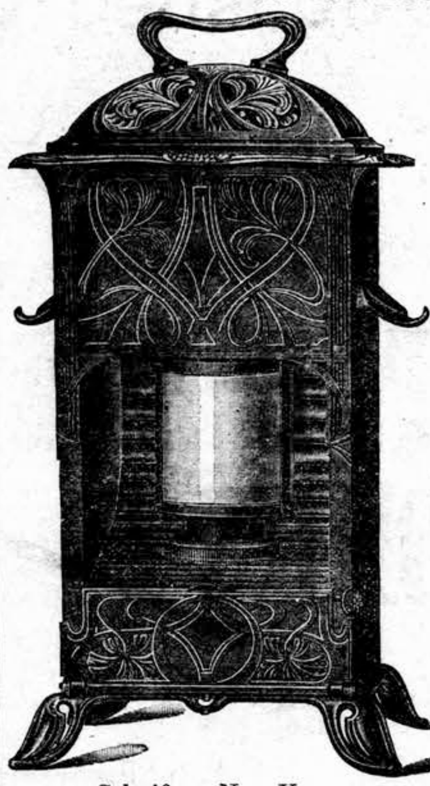
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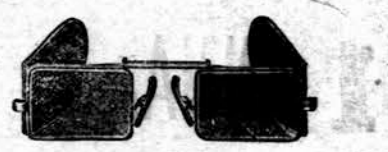
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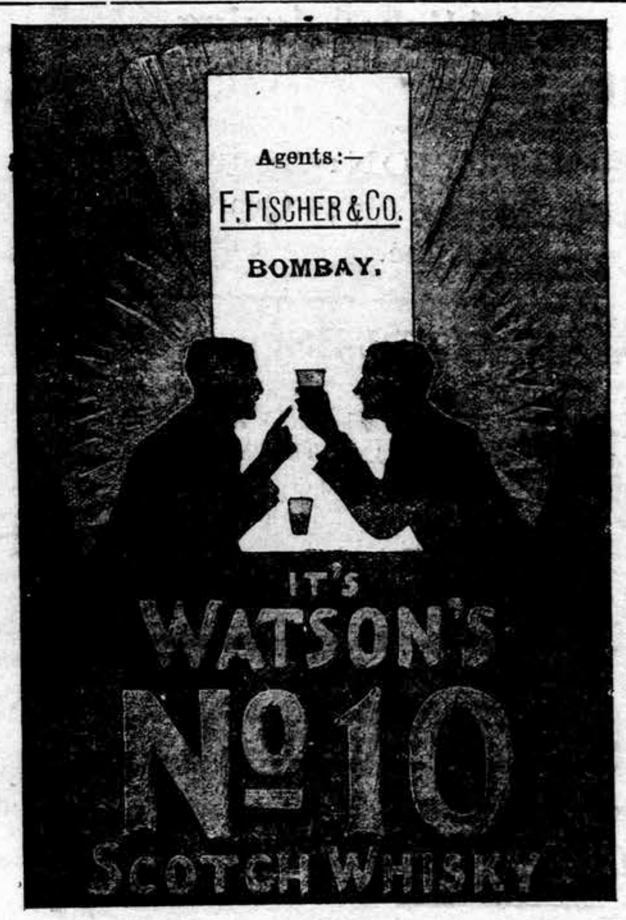
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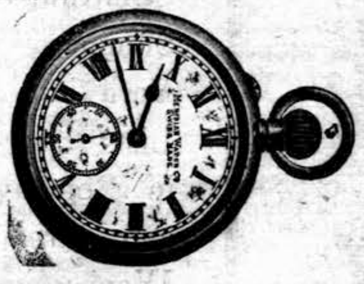
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